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WHEN GODS WED

Lepakshi is a superb temple of art and the Madras Government has appointed a committee to preserve the treasure trove. This is a beautiful sculpture of "Girija Kalyana", depicting Shiva and Parvati being blessed by a Rishi after their marriage. The hand of the vandal on the face of the figures is eloquent of our neglect of our art legacy.

★

POETRY IN STONE

"Viratpurusha" a finely wrought piece of sculpture in the interior temple at Lepakshi. This highest ideal of Hindu pantheon, top-ranker in might, wisdom and grace, has been the inspiration of poets and philosophers. The sculptor refuses to be outdone by other class artists and has given shape to the vision of "Viratpurusha" which is a poem in stone.

LEPAKSHI, TEMPLE OF ART

(See Page-5)

Marvels Of Television

★

BY V. DORAISWAMY

DRAMATIC evidence of the potentialities of television for extending human vision in industry, science, education, and other non-broadcast fields was presented recently at a demonstration of the new miniature television system for the New York City Department of Correction.

The demonstration, presented in the City Prison of Manhattan, revealed the usefulness of experimental industrial television system for observing prisoners during relaxation and exercise periods, as well as at work. The prison scenes were reproduced with unusual clarity and brilliance.

The camera of the new system is about the size of a personal-type 16mm. movie camera, weighs only eight pounds, and requires only three tubes, including the new, extremely sensitive Vidicon pickup tube developed as the heart of the system by RCA Laboratories engineers.

A suitcase-size control box is the only other unit required for operation. This combines the power supply, sync generator, amplying and deflection equipment, and a 7-inch kinescope monitor in a single portable housing. The entire system operates on ordinary 110-volt, 60-cycle alternating current and consumes only about one-third of the power used by a household electric toaster.

This demonstration which was organised by the Radio Corporation of America utilized three television camera chains operating in a closed circuit with monitors in the office of the Prison Warden.

Future possibilities of industrial television as outlined by RCA officials include, the monitoring of operations from a distance, especially where nearness would mean danger; the enabling of many persons to view a given procedure or activity, and the supervising or coordinating of a number of operations from a central position.

Installation of the equipment in prisons, banks, and other restricted areas could prevent episodes such as the robbery of the Bank vaults in Boston. By television, it is possible to monitor all personnel and visitors and literally see a thief in the act. Furthermore, the equipment would be valuable for identification and verification purposes. It could scrutinize passes, security papers, and similar documents from a remote point. A number of restricted areas could be guarded by a single officer stationed at guard headquarters or some other central point.

The closed circuit television system is also expected to become a powerful instrument in education, bringing great teachers into the presence of hundreds or thousands of students simultaneously. Medical students, for example, need no longer be relegated to distant seats in the ampitheatre. Instead, through the new medium, they may be brought directly to the operating table. In colleges, close-up views of experiments, demonstrations, and microscopic studies may be en-

(Continued on Page 31)

ODDITIES OF NATURE..
..BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
IT HAS TWO SETS OF EYELIDS, OR SKIN TISSUE, OVER ITS EYES, WHICH ACT AS WINDSHIELD WIPERS, ASSURING BETTER VISION!
"TIGER OF THE AIR"
THE GREAT HORNED OWL TEARS UP ITS NEST WHEN YOUNG ARE READY TO LEAVE- WITH RESULT THAT THE FOOT OF TREE IS PILED HIGH WITH SKELETONS OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS!
WHA-AW!
The "WHAW" FROG OF CENTRAL AMERICA, WHICH LOOKS LIKE AN OVERSTUFFED PIG AND MAKES AN EVEN LOUDER, NOISE!

WEEK-END FUN

New assistant: "I sent a sprig of mint with Mrs. Brown's lamb, sir".

Butcher: "Well, you'd better send a sprig of forget-me-not with her bill".

★

Two Scotsmen in a pub tossed up to decide who should pay for the drinks.

One called "Heads!"

It came down heads.

Then the other called "Fire!" and escaped in the rush for the door.

★

"When we were first married my wife and I had some dreadful rows—until eventually we both realize that I was wrong".

★

Notice in a grocer's shop window: "Be like Robinson Crusoe—Have Most of Your Shopping Done By Friday".

★

"How is Morton getting on with his young wife?"

"Well, a month after the wedding a belated telegram of congratulation arrived and they refused to take it"

★

"Been standing here long?" asked the wealthy man from the depths of his fur coat.

"Hours, sir", replied the beggar.

"Cold?"

"Frozen, sir".

"Ah, now", said the rich man, "what you want to do is to jump about a bit".

★

A man applied for an engagement at a London theatre.

"I enclose a newspaper cutting", he said, "to show you I have an aptitude for the stage"

The cutting was as follows:

"The prisoner, who denied the assault, conducted his own case and defended himself in a somewhat dramatic manner"

★ ★

A bazar in aid of the local church had been widely advertised. For weeks collectors had been handing over vouchers in return for money, and when the great day arrived Mrs. Binkson had ten shillings' worth, which could be exchanged for equal value at any of the stalls.

Mrs. Binkson set forth rather late. When she came home she was looking annoyed.

"What did you buy, mother?" inquired the rest of the family.

"Don't aggravate me!" she snapped. "When I got there everything worth while had been sold, and I had to have ten shillings' worth of donkey-rides"

★

A man stepped up to a front door, knocked, and the door was opened by a beautiful blonde.

"May I speak to your husband for a moment?" asked the caller.

"I'm sorry", she said, "but my husband is away on business. He won't be back for at least a fortnight".

The man took another look at the blonde.

"That's all right", he murmured. "I'll wait".

"You are not used to glasses, sir", said an oculist to a man whose nose was so small that it was impossible to give him satisfactory spectacles.

"Oh, yes, I am", replied the man, "but not so high up!"

★

The golf match to end all golf matches was played up in Heaven. St. Peter had the honor on the first tree and promptly made a hole in one. St. Paul, undaunted, repeated the performance. St. Peter marked the scores down dutifully on his card, then remarked:

"What do you say, Paul? Let's cut out the miracles and get down to business."

★

He was a beginner at golf, and like most beginners had managed one magnificent drive during the round. He then proceeded to bore the whole of the occupants of the club lounge with it.

"Wasn't that drive a marvel, George?" He asked a friend for the umpteenth time.

"Yes", replied George, bitterly, "it's a great pity you can't take it home and have it stuffed!".

★

David, who made a hole in one.
Samson, who couldn't break away from the links.
Ananias, who tried to improve his lie.
Magellan, who went a-round in 1521
Queen Elizabeth, who always was in the ruff.
Samuel Adams, who staged the Boston tee party.
Daniel Boone, who shot birdies in the American open.

★

I think that I shall never see a hazard rougher than a tree—a tree o'er which my ball must fly if on the green it is to lie; a tree which stands that green to guard, and makes the shot extremely hard; a tree whose leafy arms extend to kill the mashie shot I send; a tree that stands in silence there, while angry golfers rave and swear. Niblicks were made for fools like me, who cannot ever miss a tree.

★

Two incurable golf addicts were talking about a fellow friend.

"Poor Smith", said No. 1, "yesterday we played a round together. He took a horrible twelve on the 18th hole. As we left the green, he got news that his new car had been stolen. I drove him home, and there his furniture was in the street—he had been evicted from hs apartment. When he tried to call his office, he found that his firm had failed"

"Such misfortune is hardly believable," said, No. 2. "Imagine taking a twelve on a par four hole."

'TIME MARCHES ON'

Stampone in The Army Times

Romance Of Printing

★

T. V. RAYALU

PROF. Hamilton observes: "In God's creation, there is nothing more wonderful than this planet and on this planet, there is nothing more mysterious than the human being; and in the human being, there is nothing more wonderful and mysterious than the mind."

The ability to judge is what distinguishes man from the other animate beings. It is reason or rationality that places him at the top of evolution and it is no wonder, then, he is called the "crown and culmination of God's creation". In the matter of behaviour, he is not very different from the animals, since just as the animals, he acts on and is acted upon by his environment. But, while the animals merely behave in certain ways and are to a great extent slaves of the environment, man is able to evaluate his behaviour by virtue of his power to reason, judge and decide and also to muld, re-shape and re-cast the environment.

Thinking is the instrument of knowledge and real knowledge is that own is reached as a result of our own intellectual activity. The growth and progress of knowledge is always through thinking nnd thinking alone and this search for progress and perfection, we find that from creation to cremation, from the cradle to the grave man tries to learn so many things. Language is the instrument of expression and preservation of thought. Words are the vechicles of thought and they are the counters in the market of thought-exchange. The functions of words are (1) to fix ideas (2) to impress meanings on us and (3) to express our meanings to others. The application of the same term "Logos" by the Greeks to denote both thought and word throws a flood of light on the close, intimate and vital connection between thught and its expression in language.

The permanance and progress of thought would be impossible but for the use of language. It is scarcely possible for us even to imagine what kind of a place this world would be, if there were no books. And yet the art of printing is less tthan five hundred years old. For centuries, knowledge was handed down either by word of mouth from the master to the disciple or by the painstaking labours of men who wrote in long hand and what a tremendous amount of labour must have been involved in writing some books and in making several editions of them. The story of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, for instance, had to be written by hand in manuscripts for a number years.

It is true that there were book shops in ancient Rome and no doubt in many other cities of old, where manuscripts could be purchased, but what

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'HEN'S PREDICAMENT'

Thiele in The Los Angeles Mirror

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Astrology In The News

STARS WERE CO-BELLIGERENTS IN LAST WORLD WAR!

QUENTIN REYNOLDS said about the last World War that "only the stars were neutral." He was wrong. The stars were co-belligerents. Not unlike certain nations, they fought on both sides, writes Louis de Wohl in the "Leader."

If it had not been for me, they might have fought on Hitler's side only.

As far back as 1930 I became interested in that strange, 6,000-year-old belief that there is an interconnection of some sort between the positions of the heavenly bodies and the character and life-tendencies of man.

My object was to find out whether there was "anything in it." I studied the various systems of horoscopy in Germany, India and Britain for many years.

In 1935 a representative of the German Government suggested to me in Berlin that my astrological experience should be used in the service of the Fuehrer I asked for time to consider the idea, and—left Germany very quickly.

Hitler's Astrologers

That Hitler was using astrology was common knowledge in Germany. His first astrologer was a German amateur, Baron Sobottendorff, who warned him in 1923 not to undertake any major action in the autumn. Hitler did not listen, made his famous beer-cellar 'Putsch' and got himself imprisoned.

In the fortress of Landsberg, where he shared his cell with Hess, he began to study astrology himself. He soon found out that it required years of learning. After that he always employde astrologers. When he came to power, he gave astrology—together with graphology—official status (he made it a 'Reichsfachschaft'), and in 1937 sent a telegram of good wishes to the astrologers' congress in Duesldorfl.

Hitler believed that a man was lucky or unlucky at certain periods of his life, and that astrology promised the key to these periods. Therefore, the thing to do was to have a 'time table' set up, and then undertake actions that required luck only when he had luck on his side.

It is psychologically interesting to note here that he always had the greatest respect for two historic figures: Frederick the Great and Napoleon the First. Frederick had said: "I demand of my generals that they are lucky." And Napolean believed in "his star."

A few years later the whole world was talking of Hitler's time-table, without having the slightest notion what it really was. People just sensed that there was some sort of a system behind the timing of his coups; that there was method in his madness. A few commentators noticed that most of his actions happened under the New Moon.

In reality his time-table was simply astrological timing in which the New Moon plays only a secondary part. The thing that really mattered was what is called "a major good 'aspect'": a mathematical angle of 0, 60, or 120 degrees between a major planet in the heavens (especially Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus) and a "sensitive point" in Hitler's horoscope. Thus the principal rule of Hitler's time-table was: "Under major good aspects—go ahead; under bad ones—keep quiet."

He applied this rule wherever he could, with one exception: September 1, 1939, when he started the war against Poland under a major bad aspect. He trusted Ribbentrop's assurances that the Western Powers would not go to war over Poland, and for a war against that country alone the factor of luck seemed of little importance.

I don't know what happened to his astrologer at that time. But I do know that he got himself a new one at the end of 1939: the Swiss, Karl Ernest Krafft, probably the best astrologer in the whole of Euope, was called to Berlin.

I found that out in June, 1940. I had gone to London soon after my 'escape" from Germany. From the outbreak of the war onwards I had tried to get into the British Army or Navy or anything that would take me. Everywhere I encountered a polite "Sorry, we can't take a foreigner." When Hitler's big offensive started in May 1940—so absurdly easy to foresee from his .time-table—Britain became invasion-conscious. Many foreigners were interned. I was lucky in being a "neutral" Hungarian.

I had met the Roumanian Minister at the Court of St. James, M. V. V. Tilea. He told me that Karl Ernst Krafft had made his horoscope some time ago and only recently had sent him a long political letter via the diplomatic bag. He showed it to me. We both agreed that it was—German propaganda. But what mattered much more was that Krafft admitted that the German Government had invieed him to Berlin. He even went so far as to hint that he knew something about German war plans.

Suddenly it became clear to me what my task was in this war. I blurted out: "We must use astrology against Hitler. We must hoist him with his own petard."

Beating Him In His Game

Tilea smiled. "Are you going to ask British generals and admirals to believe in astrology?"

"No. What I shall tell them is this: 'You may think astrology is rubbish or you may think it is a science. It doesn't matter either way. "What matters is that Hitler believes it to be a scence." His astrologer works out his horoscope for him. This is done on a purely mathematical basis. Now I happen to know the man who is doing it for him—and I know the method. If I make exactly the same calculations, we shall always know what advice Hitler is getting from the astrologer in whom he believes. Surely that is an advantage for us.' Do you think they will accept that?"

The Minister thought it over. "It's commonsense. They'll accept."

And "they" did. Tilea put me in touch with Earl Winterton, M.P., and the late Lord Horne, who wrote to me the next day that he would discuss the matter with "some of those who control our own actions." Talks with the heads of Service departments followed, and soon after that the Psychological Research Bureau came to life.

It was a one-man department. The one man was a British Army captain who had never been a lieutenant and was not even British. When I went out for the first time in uniform, I was promptly denounced for having been seen "disguised as a British officer."

The work of the Bureau was on "psychologycal warfare" lines. I was provided with long lists of names and birth-data of leading British, German and Italian generals and admirals. For Hitler did more than just to follow up his own horoscope. He had he charts of all personalities in whom he was interested, and he usually put a general in charge of an army when he believed he would be "lucky" in the near future. This made it possible to foretell where the next offensive was likely to take place.

Invasion Of Crete

But at the close of 1940, the main problem was the invasion of Britain.

I had told my superiors in September that invasion was not only "out" for 1940 but that the only indication in Hitler's horoscope pointing to victorious attack against an island" (or in astroalogical terms: "successful action involving a journey across the sea") was in the last days of May, 1941. Then, if ever, the invasion would take place.

This example goes to show particularly clearly the limitations of my work. For Hitler did not try to invade Britain at the end of May, 1941. But obviously his astrologer had come to the same result as I had, and Hitler took his advice. However, he did make a "victorious attack on an island" at that time. It was . . Crete.

In November, 1940, I was preparing my report for the year 1941. By now I had about 350 charts to work with. (In political astrology so-called Lunation and Ingress-charts must be made for the capital of every country, 28 charts per capital per year, apart from the horoscopes of statesmen and military leaders). Glancing through the "Ephemerides" for 1941 (printed tables with the exact 'astronomical' positions of the Sun the Moon and the planets in the current year, day by day) I came across

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Shreemati Shanti, daughter of Shoorji Vallabhdas, was married to Shri Karsandas Thakkar at the Madhavbag on June 1 when many prominent citizens, including the Ministers, were present. Shri Karsandas is a Commerce garduate and a member of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association. The bride's father is a leading Congress man of Bombay.

LEST WE FORGET

PLANS TO KEEP MEMORY OF RAMANA MAHARSHI EVER GREEN

(By Dr. M. Hafiz Syed, M.A., Ph. D., D. Litt) Professor Allahabad University

Maharshi Ramana's disappearance from his physical tabernacle through which he manifested himself to our fleshy eyes, has not changed the attitude of some of his devotees towards him or made any difference in their life, so far as their spiritual outlook is concerned. We have the fullest support of the scriptures of ancient India and Maharishi's own teachings when we say that only his physical body has come to an end. It is called Dehant in Sanskrit.

He has disappeared from our sight only. But the real Maharishi with all his glory and greatness as the most outstanding spiritual luminary is here and now, ever-existent, ever-effulgent, unborn, perpetual and eternal. His spiritual glory shines and his unending grace is ever ready for us, to guide us aright on the path of our spiritual perfection.

The central theme of his inspiring teachings has been an enquiry into the nature of self through introspection and self-analysis. The man is not his body, nor his senses, nor mind nor even his 'buddhi'. But the conscious divine self whose characteristics are SAT CHIT and ANANDA. (Existance Consciousness and Bliss.)

If we really and confidently believe in Maharishi's teachings and the path that he has pointed out to us, we have no reason to grieve or be disheartened in any way, simply because that his physical form which we used to see has disappeared from our sight. He is in a better position now than when he limited himself in his physical body for our sake.

He had no need, no desire for the attraction of the outer world. And yet, it was for the sake of the spiritual benefit of humanity that he condescended to spend more than three score years and ten, simply with a view to help and guide the erring humanity from the path of worldiness to spiritual life.

His Mission Must Go On

In order to keep up his spiritual tradition, we owe him some duties. His mission in life has not come to an end. It has be carried on with united effor and renewed zeal, if we wish to co-operate with him in his stupendous work of spiritual transformation of our lives. He cannot now speak to us by word of mouth. But this does not matter to all. All that we wanted to give to the world is vouchafed to us in the form of his most precious little books which contain all that needed for our spiritual progress. Our constant effort should be to live up to his cherished ideals and to keep his flags of spiritual regeneration flying.

In order to achieve this object, we have to organize ourselves in a well-knit body, work in harmony and peace together and achieve our goal of life. The Ashramam through which he helped so many aspirants to come to him to drink the nectar of his spiritual grace, has to be preserved and better organized to form a centre for the dessimination of his glorious teachings. We have to work together in a team, as sons and daughters of the supreme guru, to whose bidding we must dedicate our lives. So far as the work in the Ashramam is concerned, we have to disregard all distinctions of cate, creed, sex or colour.

Everyone, it does not matter to which creed or race or country he belongs, must be allowed and encouraged to worship in the common hall which it is proposed to be erected over his Samadhi. The crying need of the world today is the recognition of common humanity and oneness of divine life which is the real source of our being.

Act Up To His Teachings

This universally accepted view of life, namely common humanity and one life vibrating in every physical form, was stressed upon by Maharishi in clear and unambiguous language. All that we have to do is to regulate our life in such a way as to make it a reality in everyday life. Maharishi was above all caste and creed and yet he sympathised with every form of worship and rightly pointed out that all paths lead to one goal. If we really and genuinely love and adore him for all that he did for us the only thing which we have to constantly bear in mind is to do his bidding and act upto his teachings. So far as his help and his guidance is concerned it is ever ready for us. We have to tune our heart to him and draw his spiritual inspiration with a greater confidence than we did before. Maharishi expects us to be straight, honest, desireless and ever intent on self-purification and "self-realization."

ENTER MECHANICAL BALLOT BOX

Ingenious Invention To Tackle Problem Of Millions Of Voters, Mostly Illiterate, In Forthcoming General Elections

BY C. S. J. RAO

ONE of the greatest political experiments in the Asiatic Continent will be the General Elections in India. Parliamentary democracy depends for its successful working on the ballot box and a system of election leaving no room for corruption, undue influence and above all ensuring secrecy of the ballot. The problem in India is made extraordinarily complicated on account of one major fact—the vast illiteracy of the people and the lack of training for exercising democratic rights.

According to all accepted principles, democracy can become a success only if the masses are not only well educated but also well-informed. Of course the average illiterate Indian has certainly political instincts, but he moves in a herd. The herd mentality is a prominent social characteristic of the masses of people in India.

However we cannot wait for that day when at least the majority of the voters are literate and can take some intelligent interest in this great democratic experiment we have to get on with the existing factors On the occasion of the final sitting of the Constituent Assembly, Dr Rajendra Prasad made the significant observation in the following words: "The work of organising election by these 160 million voters is of tremendous magnitude. In no other country had an election on such a large scale yet been held."

Now that the country is getting ready for elections it is fit to think of methods and practices we should follow in ensuring the success of the conduct of elections

When we examine the election systems in the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. we find that they have invented certain methods which satisfy their ideology and are in conformity with traditions of their political philosophy Election in the U.S.S.R. is comparatively a formal matter, because Communism recognises no party politics, nor does it believe in the necessity of opposition or free press as envisaged by Western democratic thinkers. India has chosen to follow Western democracies, and therefore we need not go into details about election methods in the U.S.S.R.

The method of vote by ballot for which the Chartists fought in England is followed in almost all democratic countries. This method is known as the Australian system According to this, the names of the candidates standing for the election, are printed in a paper in alphabetical order, and in the next column there is blank space to mark the sign X against the name of the candidate for whom the voter wants to give his vote. When he actually gets the ballot paper given to him by the polling officer, he goes to a secret booth and marks his preference there and folds the paper and puts into a box in the presence of the polling officer.

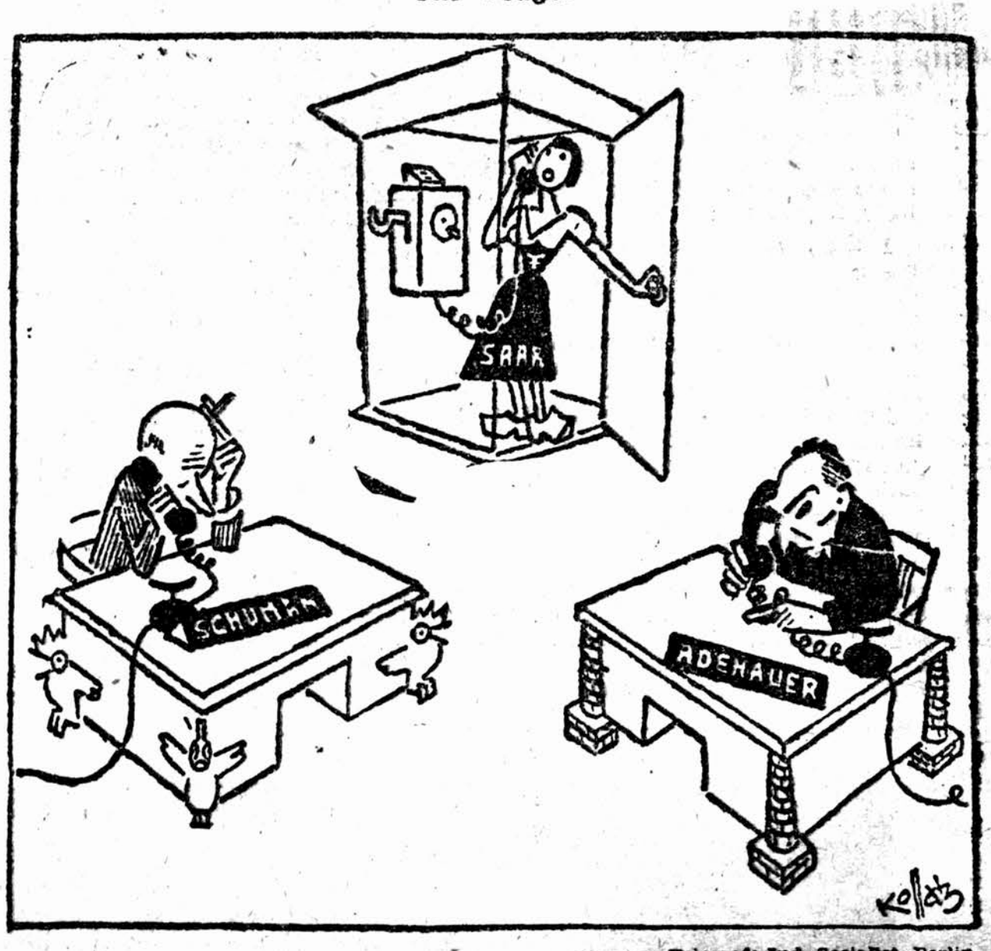
This method is foolproof in a country where every voter is educated and certain democratic traditions are observed. There are instances where ballot papers are stolen and marked by the candidate who is interested in the affair. Then there is the tedious task of sorting out the votes and then examining their validity.

In U.S.S.R. and China the voters are given assistance, and in Japan, the polling officer can ask a literate to write the name of the candidate which an illiterate voter says. In Madras before 1937, an illiterate voter could declare his choice before the polling officer who would then mark the ballot paper accordingly and drop it in the ballot box. This was rather an ordeal for the voter because the contesting candidates would be canvassing most vigorously and in fact bullying the illiterate voter. There was a welcome change in the method of balloting in 1937 throughout India, when the colour box system came into India. Each party selected a colour and the Congress "yellow box" was a famous phrase then. This ensured secrecy, because nobody would be present when the voter put down the ballot paper. This rendered counting also easy. But even here, there was room for mischief as the contents of one colour box were emptied into another colour box, thus making a great difference in the fortunes of political parties and candidates. Further under this system, there is another danger that the voter after taking the ballot paper may not exercise his franchise at all and may give it to one of the candidates for a price!

Surely, the election commissioner in India has a tremendous job, and when we think of 170 million potential voters, it makes one absolutely con-

(Continued on Page 28)

"The wedge."



Telegraf: Ind. Socialist, Berlin

"What shall we do, madam? As soon as you cut in our connection goes bad."

Nehru's 'Bed Of Thorns'

By Prof. D. Gurumurti

PRIME Minister Pandit Nehru speaking at a farewell function in honour of the retiring Finance and Food Ministers, said: "I am surprised why some people long to be ministers. I do not know of a job more difficult or troublesome. This is a prison house-bed of thorns'

Such a poignant utterance by our harassed and overworked Prime Minister should set our countrymen thinking. I do not think it is sufficiently recognised that an enormous burden of responsibility and difficult or troublesome. This is a prison house—a bed of thorns."

Especially for the soaring spirit, the free joyous mind, the bubbling enthusiastic heart of our jewel among men, Jawaharlal Nehru, the bearing of the routine burdens of office, the thousand harrowing miseries that afflict Indian humanity must be galling.

It is a wonder how he is carrying on under the crushing discouragement at the pace that things move in his country. Yet the Great Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, made him his political heir, a destiny which he nobly prepared for, over many years, and is now nobly fulfilling.

When Mahatma Gandhi, during his life time, was often told that Jawaharlal differs from him in his views and outlook, he used to say: That may be now; but after I am gone, he will speak my words and thoughts".

This has proved true. Pandit Nehru's utterance is therefore one worthy of Mahatmaji himself.

Cribbed, Cabined And Confined

Really speaking, the job of a cabinet Minister is looked at from different points of view by different persons. To the ordinary run of men, the glamour of the position, its importance, the vast potency for good or ill, the sense of being at the heart of the nations administrative machine, the feeling of rising to a high sense of responsibility all these are attractive.

But to the sensitive idealist, who is dazzled by the vision of things as they ought to be, who is at every moment of his life having to reconcile himself to the sordid reality, though as a necessary step in the march towards the goal, who is seized with the divine passion to shape the entire scheme of things nayew, it must be depressing in the extreme to hold office with its realistic limitations.

Another fact that emerges from this situation is the feeling that so much is expected of one and only so little is possible to achieve. This discontent is the spur to greater effort. But to others of less heroic mould, the glitter of office and power, the influence that one can command, the patronage and the plums and prunes of high position are sufficient compensations

To the rank and file of Congressmen in this country the accession to power after a glorious achievement of freedom has had slightly different effect. In fact, the success has gone to the head. Instead of being weighed with the sense of responsibility as the top-rank leaders are, the rank and file are cashing in their success for a scramble for power, and advantage. Manoeuvring for position has become the major preoccupation of the second and third strata of Congress party men. In this, there has been a crop of discontents. Obviously every one cannot get a place.

A distinguished intellectual of South India once remarked in a similar context, when a particular party came to power; "all attachments are due to appointments, all detachments are due to disappointments"

In making every single appointment the leaders of the party made several enemies and secured one doubtful uncertain friend. One who has succeeded to a ministership has so many obligation to discharge. In one state recently eight representatives had to be selected for being put up for election to the Indian Parliament; the party bosses had one hundred and twenty applicants; in trying to satisfy eight claimants the clamour of one hundred and twelve had to be disregarded. Every choice means a meticulous balancing of discontents and achieving maximum support in future elections. No wonder Pandit Nehru compared the position to a bed of thorns.

Appointments And Disappointments

India is a large country with a vast population afflicted with low standard of living; mal-nutrition, poverty and want are stalking abroad. Tall promises were made during the freedom struggle; suffering and sacrifice were demanded on an extensive scale and were made cheerfully The dawn of freedom was hailed as the golden day. It came but it tasted that in the month. Conditions of living cannot change overnight. The foreign exploiter was sent out fairly easily. But where was the production to satisfy millions of hungry mouth? The fact that has not been realised is that in order to share more equaly, more must be produced

For far too long, nearly a century and a half, we have been accustomed to lay our sufferings at the foreign ruler and blame him and look on. The realisation that freedom is only an opportunity to work and achieve prosperity has not come; to look on and blame it all on the Government has become second nature with us.

Pandit Nehru in the same speech referred to this problem, deprecated the tendency to leave everything to the Government. He declared: "No popular Government can function successfuly without the active cooperation of the people it governs".

A Government is after all only a way of organising civilised living. They do not have an Aladdin's lamp by rubbing which Genie will come forward and do things for people.

Everyone in the country must give of his best, and help to produce, in order that there may be the wherewithal available to satisfy everyone's needs.

Freedom is only an opportunity for glad, joyous unremitting, fruitful effort, day in and day out. There must be a psychological transformation. Clamour must be replaced by labour. Our ministers and Congress leaders must stimulate constructive effort. Instead of going on endless tours, playing the nabob, let them set the example of settling down to solid, productive effort.

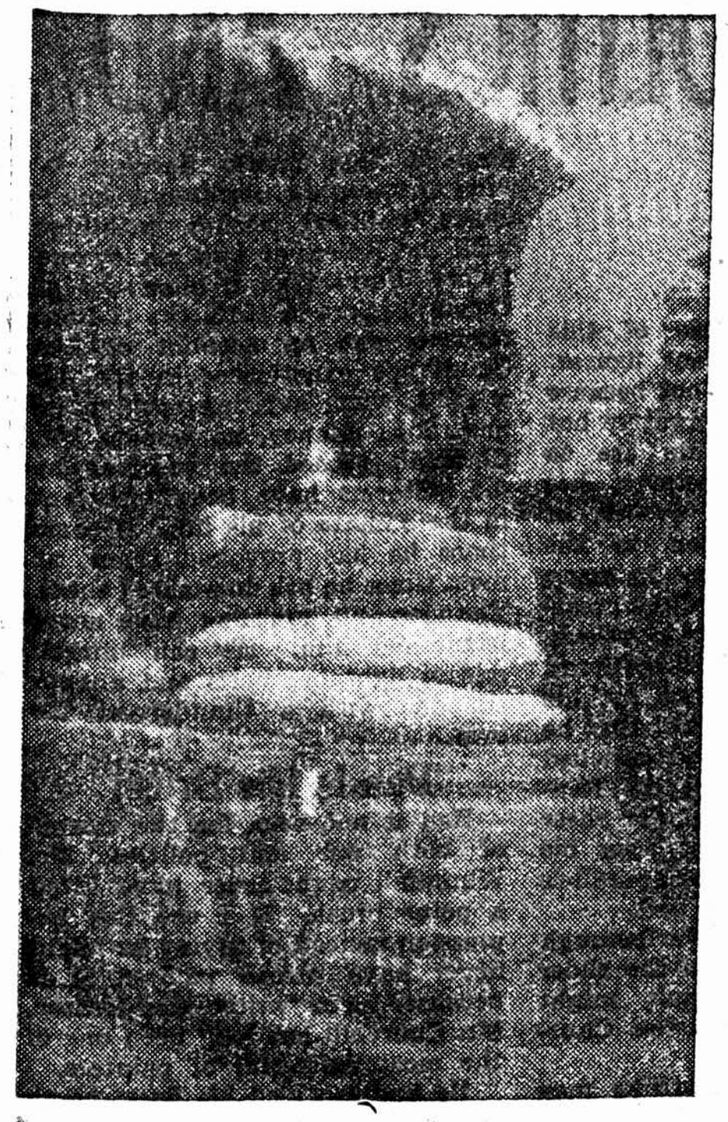
Nation Does Not Lack Capacity

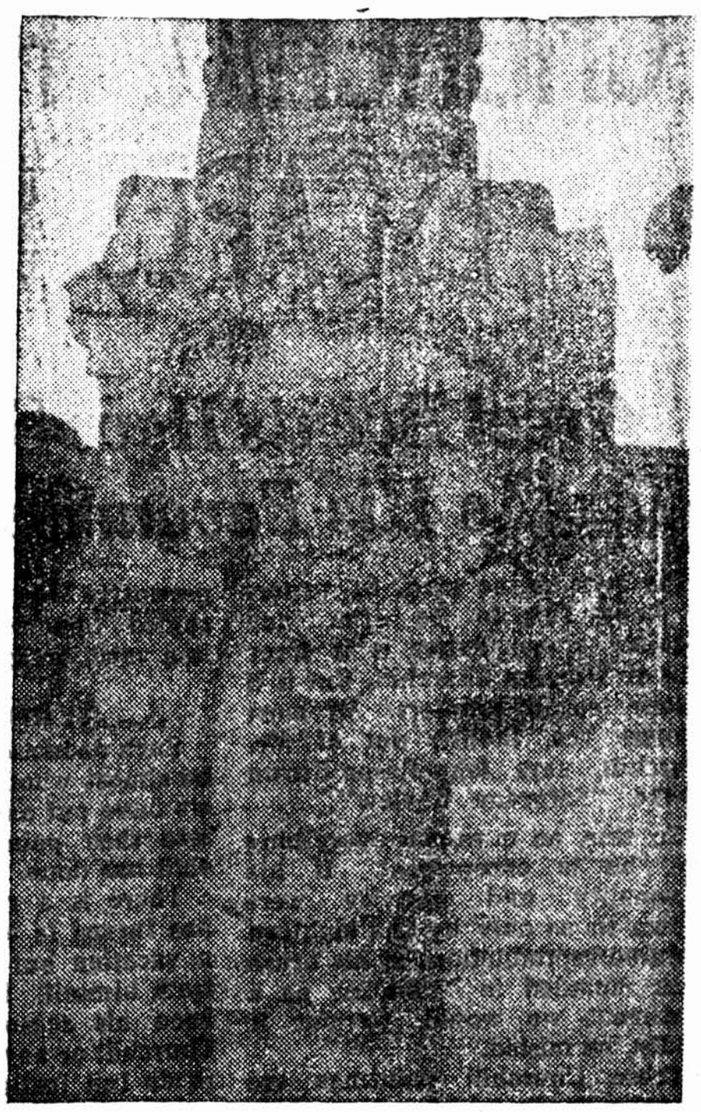
Emasculation of a whole nation by centuries of foreign rule and serfdom has taken the nerve out of positive effort. Not that the nation lacks capacity, the Indian Cooly, the Indian peasant, the Indian mill-worker, the Indian sailor, is he ablest and most capable of intelligent hard work It is our mis-education of a century and a half that has produced a higher middle class of idle quill-drivers and discontented bourgeoise, who are such an example of clamouring for amenities without putting forth any effort themselves

Mahatma Gandhi struck at the root of the evil when he designed the craft centred basic education.

The poor success of the basic education movement is clear proof that the inertia generated by a century and a half of Wrong education is proving a formidable obstacle.

Pandit Nehru, in his characteristic impetuosity often stumbles upon home truths and his latest admonition is most timely. We can prove by heeding his admonition and get-worthy of his unrivalled leadership ting busy about setting our house in order.





Art Treasures

Left:-A view of the huge monolithic "Nagabushana", a fine piece of carving.

Right:- A fine figure of a "visitor-God" to Shiva-Parvati marriage.

Lepakshi, Temple Of Art

BY K. A. S. RAO

LEPAKSHI IS A SUPERB TEMPLE OF ART. IT IS A WONDER HOW IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN UNKNOWN SO LONG. AT LAST, THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT HAVE REALISED THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS SUPERB RELIC OF ART AND APPOINTED A COMMITTEE UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF SHRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO, MLA. TO MAKE A STUDY AND REPORT AS TO THE WAYS AND MEANS OF PRESERVING THIS TREASURE TROVE. THE AUTHOR WHO HAS MADE ON-THE-SPOT STUDY OF THIS ANCIENT AND MOST BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE DEALS WITH SEVERAL ASPECTS OF ITS ARCHITECTURE AND ART).

"LEPAKSHI", is a splendid temple of immense art interest and a superb relic of Vijayanagara art and thought. The architectural beauty, the carvings delicately executed and the grace even surpass in some respects those of the famous Halebid temple in Mysore and Somanath in Kathiawar. It is a mystery that such a temple of art treasure like Lepakshi should escape the attention of the public and the government for such a long time, even though the temple is standing there, though in a dilapidated form, for centuries telling us how our forefathers were great and what conception of art beauty they had. It is a matter for gratification that the Madras Government have realised the greatness of Lepakshi and decided to preserve this temple as a standing monument of Hindu culture and thought.

The temple is situated at a village called by the same name, "Lepakshi" about ten miles from the Railway station of Hindupur, the border railway station of Mysore and Madras on the Guntakal and Bangalore line. Though the temple is not so known to the outside world, it is famous locally and thousands of people gather in its portals every year from the round about districts of Bellari, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bangalore and others.

Art Resplendent

Situated on a small hillock, the temple precincts of Lepakshi are vast enough with a big "Prakara" built of dressed up stone which is as impregnable as any fort wall. Unfortunately, the Gopuras have all fallen down, and this must have been one of the reasons why the temple did not catch the attention of the travellers who pass by the main road that winds by the hill-side. The stone carvings, the intricate foliage work and etchings of figures are all so delicately executed that as one goes on gazing at them, time seems to tarry. Indeed, it is rightly said that here is proved that famous statement: "Architecture is a frozen Art." The inspired workmen, have made, themselves very effectively felt by their pieces of art in this splendid temple architecture. Even the bigger monolithic figures of Sri Ganesha and Sri Nagabhushana have an arresting attraction to the visitor that he is entirely lost in bewilderment of the appreciation of the artistic sense and greatness of these arc artists

Full Of Carvings

One of the most enduring points of this Lepakshi temple's greatness lies in its varied artistic creations found in its architectural pieces. The temple is full of carvings all of which are most exquisitely rendered. The Kalyana Mantapa is full of life size statues of Ganga, Surya, Tumbura, Nandikeshwara and others, so realistically carved that it is a feast to the eye. They are all represented as participating in the gala-marriage ceremony of Ishwara with Parvathi. The unique aspect of the entire sculpture found here is that the story retold in stone is of a nature, quite apart from those generally found in temples in this part of India. Each figure is correctly rendered and is apt to the role indicated in the Puranic legend represented by it. In addition to these superb art-pieces, the interior Garbha-Gudi contains one of the most alluring pieces of delicate architectural renderings of human and godly figures, in that they are all perfect and life like.

Roof Murals

Added to the above architectural creations, the visitor has a veritable series of colourful murals of ancient stories of Kratarjuniya, Nara Narayana, Draupadi Swayamwara, Virupanna's life, Girija Kalyana, Bhookailasa and others all very attractively painted on the roof surface of the temple's front portion that forms the Ranga Mantapa. Evidently, as these are many centuries old and ravaged by vandalism, they are all in a sad condition, and steps must be taken to preserve them for posterity by rennovation. A close study of these paintings can give much information that would be useful to the historian of the Vijayanagara period. When one notes the freshness and brightness of the colours, even persisting to this day, one wonders how very clever these painters should have been in selecting such unfadable hues for their artistic drawings. In the Garbh Gudhi where it is totally dark, it is stated that huge roof paintings of greater grandeur are there, and only patient research coupled with vast technical assistance will be able to unravel the mystery of Lepakshi.

"Panchamukeswara", the five-headed God at Lepakshi

Puranic Role

The word "Lepakshi" means "Collrurium to the inner eye (Lepa Akshi) indicating thereby that a visit to this temple is like beautifying one's own soul. Another meaning is 'Ho? Bird, get up? (Le Pakshi) in Sanskrit, Kannada and Telugu. It was the behest of Sri Rama to Jatayu. Puranically, Lepakshi is stated to be the place where Sri Rama met Jatayu and even today, there is a small mantapa, some distance away from this temple which is indicated as the place where the cremation of Jatayu was done by Sri Rama. There are a number of very interesting legends told on many aspects of this temple. It was during the time of Virupanna, one of the vassals of the Vijayanagara Rulers that this temple was built by him from unauthorised state revenues and as a result of this, Virupanna was reported to have been punished by the Raya by having his eye-balls pulled out. This no doubt put a stop to the dream of ecen completing the entire temple according to original plans.

Unity Symbolised

It is rare in this country, that in one temple-precincts only, there should be deities pre-eminent to different sects of Hinduism. Here, at Lepakshi in the very Garbha Gudi are to be found the Moola Prathimas of Sri Veera Bhadra, so beloved of the Lingayats, Sri Rama, Sri Durga, Sri Papnaseswara, Sri Ramalinga (supposed to have been worshipped by Sri Rama here), Sri Hanumesha, Sri Bhadra Kali, Sri Ganapathy, the Navagrahas and Sri Parvati. It is, indeed, a noble ideal and the unity of religious thought was emphasised by the builders of this temple. The various warring sects of Hinduism found here a common place of worship serving as an integrating factor of Hindu thought. This is Lepakshi—a great temple.

CHURCHILL REVELS IN POLITICS AND ESCAPES IN PAINTING

Great Events Have Sat For Him As His Favourite Models

The style is the man. Of writers we know this to be true, and certainly of no writer is it truer than of Winston Churchill. But is it equally true of painters? Of most painters yes, though not of Mr. Churchill, says John Mason Brown in the "Saturday Review"

In this, as in nearly everything else, he is exceptional. If his personality and activity were known to us only by the eighteen coloured reproductions of his brush work included in "Painting as a Pastime," we would, to put it mildly, be misled.

These Churchill paintings are not the products of an amateur who mistakes a filled canvas for a good one. Their touch is professional. Their colors are pleasant and bright, even if in some of the landscapes they are almost too pretty-pretty in a postcard manner. Most of these pictures have a certain charm, and a few can claim more than this, possessed as they are of real delicacy and grace.

Neverthless, were all we know of Mr. Churchill to be deduced from these paintings, we would indeed be misled. Our first guess, our inevitable guess, would be that the man who had done them must be a Royal Academician. The paintings are sufficiently conventional to persuade us of this. So far, of course, we would be right because Mr. Churchill is a member of the Royal Academy; in fact, he is the only part-time painter on its roster. On it he is listed, with accuracy, as Honorary Academician Extraordinary.

From then on, however, our surmises would be wrong. For we would sweer the man who did these paintings must be a soft-spoken fellow, calm and mousy, and very much at peace in a peaceful world. We would assume that his schedule was uncrowded, his life unrushed. We would suspect him of avoiding action and of having been protected from violence of any sort. We would know that he had traveled, but we would imagine him as creeping quietly into one sleepy resort after another, seeking the sun's warmth and finding inner tranquility.

Dedicated as his thinking would seem to be to flower arrangements, aristocratic interiors, quaint fishing vessels securely beached or moored, waveless lakes, dreamy mountains, and trees unblown by any breezes, we would feel safe from contradiction were we to state that his mind was tightly shut against every kind of storm and bolted against upheavals, naval, military, and political. We might be tempted to go even further and maintain, since all his chairs, little boats, beaches, groves, and rooms are without occupants (except in two canvases where it is difficult to tell whether the people are male or female, mortals or penguins), that he had no interest in men and no knowledge of their tempestuous ways. In short, we would be persuaded that here was an artist, lacking in gusto but appreciative of nature, whose uer ruffled temperament was forev in a vacation mood.

Wholly False

Such deductions would, of course be almost wholly false. Few painters have put as little of themselves into their paintings as Mr. Churchill has done.

There is a reason for this. He has turned to oils not only to take a vacation but to take a vacation from himself. Even if this had not been his reason, how could Mr. Churchill or anyone else be expected to do full justice on canvas to the many lives he has lived, his multitude of talents, the countless adventures he has survived, or the dimensions of his spirit?

No known colors are sufficiently strong to suggest his colorful personality. No wall or ceiling is large enough to contain the tumultuous mural of his careers. Paintings by Mr. Churchill are one thing; paintings which would be truly Churchillian, quite another.

To achieve Churchillian stature, they would have to possess something of the muscularity of Michel-Angelo, the vitality without the fleshiness of Rubens, the historical sweep of Le Brun, David's interest in court pageantry, the energy of Gericault, the romanticism of Delacroix, the drama of Goya, Meissonier's eye for military details, the dash of Sargent' Winslow Homer's and Tom Lea's feeling for ships and the sea, and the informed accuracy of the combat artists in all the services who, during wartime, recorded the trials of men in uniform.

Mr. Churchill is one of this planet's most flamboyant figures. He is an anachronism not because his politics are so conservative but because his endowments are so varied. The past, however, has never made a richer, livelier, or more vital contribution to the present than in his case. In many respects Mr. Churchill is the greatest of the Edwardians: in others, the last of the greater Elizabethans. The smokescreen created by his cigars cannot hide the fact that he has faced our world and enriched it as a reincarnation of the Renaissance Man. Certainiy, for sheer virtuosity we have not seen his equal in our time, nor are parallels in other epochs easy to find.

Had the Duke of Marlborough been the Elder Pitt and the Elder Pitt, Gibbon, the result might have been named Winston Churchill.

Mr. Churchill is a writing man who is a man of action, a soldier who turned war corredpondent: a war correspondent who entered politics; a politician who emerged as a statesman, a statesman who excels as a strategist, and an orator whose words have been worth battalions. He is an historian who has made even more history than he has written. His energies are furious, his courage without limits, and his appetite for living so enormous that once someone rightly said life has melted in his mouth like butter.

Considering everything else that he has managed to get done, it is not surprising that he should have also found time to paint. Nor is it surprising that the two delectable essays "Hobbies" and ',Painting as a Pastime," now joined together under the title of the latter, should have first appeared in a book by Mr. Churchill called "Amid These Storms" (1932). There they concluded with the sudden hush of an armistice a volume all turbulence and battle. Since it was chiefly devoted t such matters as murderous anarchists, political clashes, meetings with the Kaiser at two maneuvers before World War I, memories of trench warfare in 1916, the U-Boat menace, and an account of Mr. Churchill's experiences in the air n 1912, when aviation was in its hazardous infancy, no wonder Mr. Churchill named the book as he did. Storms have been incessant in the climate of his life. If some times he has provoked them, at most times he has dominated them. Thunder and lightning have never frightened him. He can himself release lightning bolts and answer thunder with a thunder of his own.

"Pen Is His Brush"

Had it not been for the storms of both war and politics, Mr. Whurchill might never have lifted a paint brush. If I use this expression instead of saying he might never have turned painter, it is because, as a writer and orator, Mr. Churchill has long been one of the most masterful of painters.

He has executed his finest brush strokes with his pen. Great events have sat for him as his favorite model. Language has served him as his palette.

His writing many at times be marred by oratory; his prose may be aimed at the ear instead of the eye. His cadences for their fullest effect may need the orchestration of his voice and his sibilants. Even so, his narratives are stirringly visual. They are hung with pictures. With words Mr. Churchil has proved himself a supreme colorrist, fond of vermillion, khaki, and navy blue, though occasionally surrendering to purple. He is as bodlly skilful at seascapes and battle scenes as he is at portrature and exposition. Indeed the canvases by which he will always live and by which all of us have been moved are to be found in his books, not in galleries.

He was forty when first he turned to painting with paints. His fortunes were not at their happiest. Reverses at Gallipoli had brought about his departure from the Admiralty at the end of May 1915. He remained a member of the Cabinet and of the War Council. He was left in a position where he "knew everything and could do nothing." His unbearable inactivity after his immense and exciting activities left him gasping· As he put it, he was like a sea-beast fished up from the depths, or a diver too suddenly hoisted, and his veins threatened to burst from the fall in.pressure.

His first attempt was made one Sunday in the country with his children's paintbox. He liked the experiment so well that the next morning he bought a complet outfit for painting in oils. The next step was to begin. But how? Where? And. with what color? His hand "seemed arrested by a silent veto." For once in his life Mr. Churchill was timid. With a tiny brush and with tremendous caution he at last made, in the area where he knew the sky ought to be, a blue mark "about as big as a bean." Then he stopped. His career as a painter might have stopped, too, had not Sir John Lavery's wife arrived at that moment, asked for a big brush, and with large, fierce stokes proved to him that the canvas could no hit back. If Mr. Churchill has never felt any "awe" of canvases since, he has found infinite pleasure in attacking them.

That delight, the delight of

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A BRITISH VIEW

The Glasgow Bulletin

"W-well, my dear Winston. How you've g-grown."

'Little Chiang Kai Sheks' Cannot Help U.S. To Win The War Against Communists

BY OWEN LATTIMORE

OWEN LATTIMORE WAS RPRESENTING AMERICA ON A U.N. MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN WHEN SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY (R. WIS.) CALLED HIM "THE TOP RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES". ON APRIL 6, BEFORE A CROWDED SENATE HEARING, LATTIMORE STRUCK BACK. HIS STATEMENT, DELIVERED WITH QUIET INTENSITY, WAS A POINT-BY-POINT REFUTATION OF MCCARTHY'S CHARGES, AN OUTSPOKEN ATTACK ON MCCARTHY'S SPIRIT OF IGNORANT BIGOTRY AND AN ELOQUENT REAFFIRMATION OF AN APPROACH THAT MAY YET SAVE ASIA FOR THE FREE WORLD. EXCERPTS FROM HIS STATEMENT ARE REPRINTED BELOW:

I SPEAK to you as a private citizen. I owe no obligation to anyone except my country and my conscience. I have spent my life in the study of the problems of the Far East, and, as an author and journalist, in writing about those problems as I saw them. I have written eleven books, and literally hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles.

Too few people in this country have realized the importance of the Far East—of China, Mongolia, Tibet, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan. These areas of the world seem to most Americans to be merely places in a travel book. I have been trying all my life to arouse interest in this area and to spread knowledge of it in this country.

Now suddenly this nation is beginning to awaken to the fact the Far East may be a centre of the political crisis in which we find ourselves. That is a hopeful development. From this awakening, public debate is bound to result; and through public debate, the nation shocld be able to evolve policies toward China and the Far East which we will carry out in the same spirit of patriotic non-partisanship which has, until recently, distinguished our conduct of foreign affairs in Europe.

But before this essentiol public debate on China policy can take place, there are some things that have to be cleared away.

First, it is possible for people, including officials of the United States Government, to oppose further aid to the Nationalist Government of China without being disloyal to the United States, or pro-Communist.

Second, persons, including officials, who opposed further aid to the Nationlist Government—or who advocated a reduction of that aid, after the end of the war with Japan—were not necessarily disoyal to the United States or pro-Communist.

Third, citizens of the United States, including State Department officials engaged on Far Eastern work, are presumptively loyal and devoted to their country.

Fourth, persons who are engaging in violent propaganda for all-out aid to the Nationalist Government in Formosa and to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek do not have a monopoly of opposition to Communism.

Now, it is obvious that Senator McCarthy and I differ on each of these points.

I can understand why the Senator wants to weasel, particularly in view of his brave— but I fear insincere—statements that he would stand or fall on my case. But I think that I would be the instrument of a great service to the country if the Senator should resign, and I want to deal with each of his charges.

At the outset I should like to make clear just what my connection with the State Department and the United States Government have been. The fact is that I have and have had no connection with the Department and the Department does not consult me and has not consulted me except as follows:

I was appointed by the President as a member of the Pauley Reparations Mission to Japan.

I participated in a two-day panel discussion of China problems at the State Department in October of 1949.

On June 5, I lectured on Japanese problems at the State Department.

Other than this, I have never been a consultant for the State Department or on its payroll.

I do not have a desk in the State Department. I do not have a telephone there. I do not have—and never have had—access to State Department files. The Senator must know that these statements of his are untrue, but it is typical of him that the last time he repeated this silly charge he phrased it in a way that would do credit to the most devious of Communist propagandists. This is what he said on page 4447 of the Congressional Record: "Whether or not the Secretary of State Department is comparatively unimportant." —Now, gentlemen, I suggest that that kind of language is not made in Wisconsin.

It want to deal with Senator McCarthy's charge that I am the top Russian espionage agent in this country. As I have said he Senator has backed away from this accusation and would probably prefer that it be forgotten. But I don't want it to be forgotten that the Senator made the charge. It is an accusation of a base crime, the crime of obtaining and supplying secret information to a foreign nation. In his entire four-hour speech, in which he has druged up and slung at me all the mud that he could accumulate from all sources, however polluted, McCarthy does not recite a single act or circumstance which even on its face supports this vile accusation.

The nearest he comes to any attempt specifically to charge me with being a Soviet agent is to refer to a trip that I made to Point Barrow, Alaska, in May of 1949. He says that I had two cameras with me on that trip, and that I have a room in Baltimore devoted to "special photographic equipment". Then he adds, with sinister implications—? quote—that "it would be interesting to know where the pictures are today which Lattimore took with those two cameras".

Now, Senators, I did go to Point Barrow. I went there as alternate for the President of Johns Hopkins University, to attend a meeting of the Arctic Research Laboratory Advisory Board. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss research work being done there by various universities under Navy grant. As I recall, one of the projects which I studied and reported on while I was there, concerned the archeological and dendrochronological research which was under way. The minutes of this....meeting at Point Barrow are not classified.

I confess that I had a camera—just one....I took a lot of picture. I didn't get around to developing them until Senator McCarthy made his charges. The pictures and the negatives and Kodachrome slides are right here and I am glad to let you have them....

I hope that you will enjoy the pictures of Eskimo children, dog sleds, huts lined with whaleribs, natural

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar at the Bagnio Conference

beauties and sunsets. If any of you have any suggestions as to how I can be a better amateur photographer I would appreciate your letting me know....

Not Communist

I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party. I have never been affiliated or associated with the Communist Party.

But not even Senator McCarthy's criticism will prevent me from stating the facts and my views with all the honesty and vigour of which I am capable.

We face a crisis in Asia as well as in Europe. Our lack of a united policy, and of a strong, determined push to effectuate that policy, has resulted in the loss of China to the Communists, at least for the time being.

No man can state with absolute assurance what the future holds with respect to China. Various alternatives are apparent: First, some people still think it is conceivable that the Nationalist Government in Formosa may reconquer China from the Communists. Second, it is possible that a middle-of-the-road or democratic group in China not necessarily part of the Nationalist Government—those whom General Marshall rightly called "a splendid group of men"—can still maintain their strong position in the confidence of the Chinese people unless we drive them completely into the hands of the Communists. Third, it is possible that the Chinese Communists will establish a regime which is Communist but substantially independent of the Soviet Union—what people loosely call Titoism. Fourth, it is possible that the Chinese Communist Government will be drawn more and more completely into the orbit of the Soviet Union and will become a satellite state.

There is one thing, and perhaps only one thing, that is perfectly clear. That is, that the fourth possibility—namely, complete and absolute absorption in fact of China by the Soviet Union—would be an unrelieved catastrophe for the United States and for the Chinese people. That means that our national policy must be to do everything that we can to bring about one of the other possibilities that I have stated.

It is of course not inevitable that the government of the United States should sharply and completely choose one of these alternatives to the complete exclusion of the others. It is possible that policies might be adopted which would be based upon the encouragement of all three of these developments to checkmate the Soviet Union....

Helped

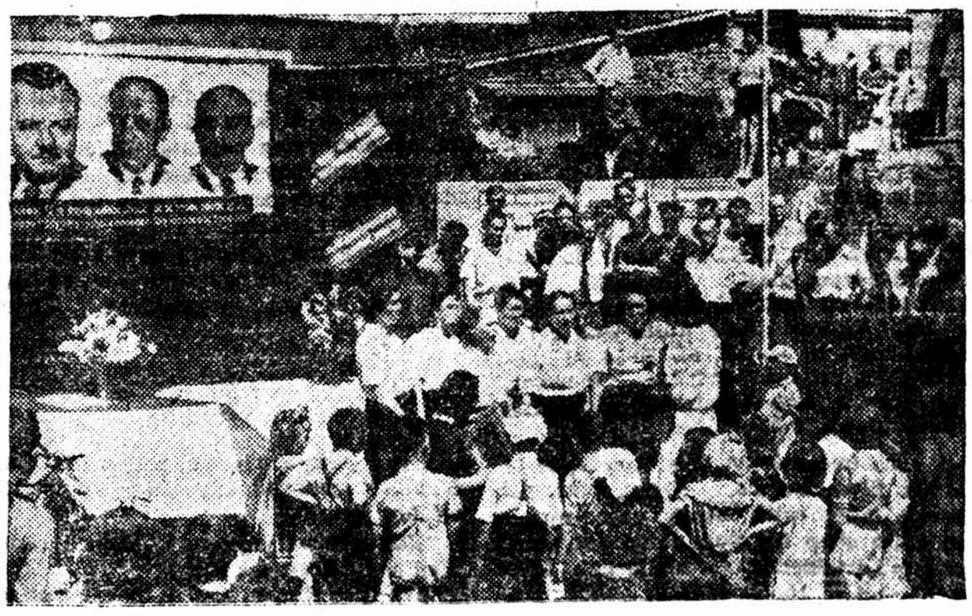
I know of nothing that would be more helpful to our nation and our government than full and free debate on this most difficult and vitally important problem. I would myself ex-

(Continued on Page 27)

American Policy Bungle In The Far East

Red Mao Is Any Day Better Than A Soviet Puppet

"Peace Signature Drive"



More than six million inhabitants of Czecho-Slovakia have so far signed the Communist inspired resolution of the 'Stockholm World Committee of Defenders of the Peace'.

Photo Shows: In the small village of Toona the signing of the Peace Manifesto by some of the local population was ended by a performance of women members of the local Communist Party.

Short Story

BLISS IN 'BLITZ'

By G. Chandrakant

A nervous hush had settled over the ship The ceaseless jabber of a thousand tongues had melted to a sudden silence. A dangerous calm—the forerunner of the approaching storm—enveloped the surroundings and held them in close embrace. But the ship glided along majestically and a gentle breeze from the ruddy west was the only other sign of activity. In the dim horizon, where the blue of the water mingled with the red and blue of the sky, the sun had just forsaken the heavens and embraced the ocean.

Kiran, tall and thoughtful, stood at the ship's bulwark. His dark eyes wore a far away look—the look of one thirsting for love and sympathy A few stray rays from an oil-lamp played on his turned-up profile They revealed a handsome face, but the features, sharp and clear were hardened by worry. A slight rustle of silk disturbed the youth in his reflections and on looking down he found a girl's sweet face peering eagerly at him. She held out something to him: it was his fountain pen.

"Is it yours?" questioned the fair stranger.

"Yes." Kiran replied, "How careless of me!"

"Have you no fear?" the girl continued after a moment.

"Afraid? Of what?" Kiran asked in surprise.

"Why, the storm of course. The storm that's to come."

"Oh no! I have no fear."

"You must have travelled a lot," commented the girl.

"This is my maiden voyage," Kiran replied with a laugh

There was an awkward pause for a moment. The girl at last broke the silence

"You must be very sad," she remarked

"What makes you think so?"

"One can see it in your face." The sympathy in her voice was eloquent

Kiran was moved. It was the first time any person had tried to gauge the depth of his sorrow and the girl, innocent and simple, had studied him clearly

"Yes I am sad," he said in a low tone.

"Why?" was the soft query.

"Because I have no parents—no home."

"Are they dead?'

"As good as dead. They hate me; they and all others at home...." Kiran stopped suddenly and turned his face away. Tears choked his throat.

"Sheila!' Somebody called out in the darkness and the girl moved off in haste

Kiran was ashamed of his breakdown before a girl. But, deep in his heart, he felt that he had found a kindred spirit in Sheila. "Sheila," he muttered softly to himself. The name held a curious charm for him.

●

The ship had entered the Burmese waters. A large network of waterways met Kiran's eyes. Boats, of various sorts and sizes, constantly piled in between hinterland and port. Most of them carried paddy. Many were stacked with oil-barrels: the smell of petroleum was in the air. Large logs of timber could be seen all along the harbour Stretching across large tracts of low-lying land were green paddy fields, partially flooded with water. Rangoon—the city of pagodas —lay before Kiran, in the wondrous glory of a clear dawn. Kiran's uncle, a little, shrewd and wily man, carried on a fairly large prosperous timber-trade in the Burmese capital and the youth was being sent to him as an articled clerk

From the moment he set his foot in his uncle's home, Kiran knew he was an unwanted guest. His uncle and aunt took no pains to disguise their ill-feeling. However, his aunt was careful enough to thrust all sorts of menial work on him and the woman's glib tongue was constantly ridiculing him and his misfortunes.

It was one market day; the noise of barter filed the air. Kiran, both his hands laden with heavy bags, moved on from shop to shop. Beads of perspiration trickled down his large forehead and in the confusion that prevailed, he had not noticed the flight of a ten-rupee note from his pocket. Shortly a tap on the shoulder awakened him from his musings and on looking aside he found a pair of soft, familiar eyes screwed-up at him. Sheila had recognised him, He could trace the surprise on her face.

The girl broke into a sweet little laugh and handed him the 'runaway note'.

"Hello!" she said, "Twice obliged to me, are you not?" Kiran smiled gratefully "Mere thanks wouldn't do" he told her. "We shall have some tea".

Accordingly he led her to a neighbouring tea shop. A blind beggar sat in a corner, playing upon a broken guitar. The soft notes wafted across the room

"You are very bold", Kiran commented.

"Oh!" Sheilla's silvery laugh again rang out. "My father calls me an elf".

The laugh flashed through Kiran's body and filled him with a pleasant tremor. The bright twinkle in his eyes betrayed is admiration for the girl. It was her innocence, more than her beauty, which held him a willing prisoner.

"Why are you sad?" she softly questioned. Her cheeks were flushed.

"Do you want to know?"

"Yes."

"You will not be bored?"

"Don't be foolish"! was the prompt rejoinder with a gay toss of the pretty head.

"I was born unhappy", Kiran began". "My birth was my misfortune". Then followed brief pause; both sipped silently at their tea.

"Within a month of my birth" Kiran continued after a while, "my two elder brothers died of cholera. To add to this, my mother was very ill and even her life was despaired off. In my house I was looked upon as a bird of ill-omen. Jealous relatives and friends contributed a subsantial part to the prejudice. 'The boy is not an asset', they nodded with their perverted sagacity. Quack astrologers joined in the general chorus. 'Saturn rules over the boy's Ayushya', they droaned..out.

"Thus, slowly and steadily, a shell of prejudice grew around me. It shut me off even from parental affection. I grew up shabbily! my brothers strutted about like peacocks. I was whipped; they were caressed. I was fed with food; they were overfed with food and love. Even the servants abused me but they went unchecked. Kiran stopped.

●

A few stray curls had fallen across Sheilla's forehead and these augmented her beauty.

"You are very pretty?" Kiran rambled away from his story.

"What?" Sheila asked in surprise Then realising what he meant. her lips parted in a modest smile.

"I hope that's not a part of your story",

"Yes", was Kiran's reply "that is now a part of my story".

"Please cotinue", Sheila requested bushfily.

"Thus I grew up in an atmosphere of neglect and in difference", Kiran went on. "Unfortunately I thrived and after boyhood came youth. My father lost much in speculation. As usual the blame was laid on my poor head. Post-haste they packed me off to Rangoon, to be far away from my evil influence.

"And in Rangoon"? Questioned Sheilla.

"I am at my uncle's place. If my house was a fire, my uncle's is a hell. Here I am a clerk, cook, servant-all combined in one".

The girl looked at the clock-an old rustry mechanism giving out it's familiar 'tick' from above the counter.

"I is late. We have been together for more than an hour"

"Where do you stay?" Kiran asked.

"There.." Sheila pointed out a small bungalow a little distance away from the market. "My father-Mr. Das-is in the timber business." She added.

"You must be very happy with your parents."

"You do not know my parents." Sheila said with a merry gleam in her eyes. "Nothing is as dear to them as money." With this she was about to depart, when Kiran stopped her.

"When shall we meet again?" he asked.

"Oh, not again," she said with her usual mischief, but noticing the despair in his face, she laughed and added. "Dou you really wish to meet me?"

Oblivious of what he was doing Kiran had taken Sheila's hand into his own. His palm closed firmly over her fingers.

"To-morrow..at this time....here," he whispered eagerly.

"Very well" Sheila said and away she sped.

●

Kiran was seated at his usual place in the tea-shop. A year had flitted-by and fate had woven a tender romance into the dull fabric of the youth's life. A perplexed look however lingered about him. Sheila had not met him for a week and he was worried. Never before had he failed him! A little distance away, half-asleep over his guitar, was the blind beggar. The man's bony fingers strayed across the strings, giving out a few random notes.

"Babuji!" the beggar called out, "Has the war come to Burma?" He was addressing Kiran.

"Yes." Kiran replied indifferently. War or no war he was not disturbed. Sheila loved him and that was enough

"Rangoon is in danger. Is it?"

"I think so."

And then there was silence.

Dusk had set in, yet there had been no trace of Sheila. Kiran was preparing to leave when he noticed his blind friend rummage into an old satchel and bring out a small piece of paper.

"Babuji!" the man called out, "Babuji!"

"Yes," "This is for you" the beggar answered handing Kiran a note, "a small boy left it here."

"Sheila's brother!" Kiran thought and he eagerly took up the paper. In the dim light of the latern his face assumed a deathly hue. He stared vacantly at the chit before him; scrawled across it in Sheila's hand were the ominous words: "My father knows. I am helpless.

Kiran and Sheila had not been aware of the tragic background that had evolved around their romance. The girl's father had got scent of the episode and he was startled. Being a devout worshipper of Mammon, Mr. Das had high hopes of obtaining a rich husband for his daughter. Kiran's misfortunes were however too well known. Swiftly and silently he had Sheila engaged to a wealthy merchant's son. 'Under no pretext must she stir out' had been his stern order and Sheila was clapped within the four walls of her room.

Entreaties were in vain: tears could not soften Mr. Das. He was agreeable as long as her actions did not interfere with his monetary ambitions. Once these were in danger, he would now down any obstacle, be it his own daughter.

Kiran left the shop, a broken man. Ah, the irony of Fate! Amidst hours of greatest glory, he had met his greatest defeat. A few days later he received an invitation for the marriage. It had been personally sent by Mr. Das and Kiran could trace the sarcasm and challenge in between the lines. He would attend the function! All his savings-carefully put-by after months of hard labour-went into the purchase of a dainty necklace He had lost all fascination for money.

The fateful day arrived. When late in the evening Kiran, in spotless 'dhoti and jibba', left his place and went to Sheila's house, his heart was beating fast and his face was blanched. The ceremony had finished in the morning and the newly-weds were seated in the garden, on a large and luxuriant couch. The bride—her head bent—was sobbing visibly and Kiran could understand the anguish within her. He placed his package at her feet and moved off to a guiet corner. No one spoke to him. No one offered him refreshments. He heard some one remark about "the unfortunate wretch." They were obviously referring to him and he smiled. This was nothing new to him. Failure had been the only dish fate had served him in life. At nightfall, the bridal pair were led into a gaily decorated chamber and the door closed upon them.

Mr. Das had been eagerly peeping in at the various presents and making a mental valuation of their worth. Greed was his inborn weakness and money his God. He came upon Kiran's glistening necklace and the sight bewitched him. Here was something to be reckoned with! Package in hand he approached Kiran.

"Is it pure gold?" he asked the youth.

"Yes, Seven hundred rupees o. pure solid gold," Kiran answered in disgust. The man's avarice was nauseating. "O..Oh, you must have something to eat," humbled the other and ordered a boy to bring in some refreshments.

Kiran was seated at a small table. A little distance away was a spiral staircase leading up to the bridal-chamber. The few eatables brought for the youth lay untouched before him. All around him there was a continuous babble of human voices. Presently, a shrill cry rang out from within the bridal-chamber The door was flung open and Sheila rushed out, her face distorted by fear and misery. She was gasping for breath and made for the small group gathered below. In a moment, the festivity had been transformed into an uncanny hush.

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The girl's fingers were nervously crushing the garland around her and her one hand pointed to the chamber she had just left. "He is a leper..a leper. "she mumbled through ashen lips and swooned on the floor. Kiran rushed forward and lifted her up. The bridegroom's parents tried to stop him and murder glared in the youth's eyes.

"Oh you criminals!" he shouted at

(Continued on page 31)

'SIFTING THEM OUT

Bache in The Buffalo Courier-Express

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Philately In The Family

To-day's column is dedicated to that most patient and long-suffering specimen of human life—the stamp widow. While strangers are amazed at the unusual fervour exhibited at a meeting of two philatelists, and are genuinely astonished that two grown men can sit for hours on end talking about nothing but stamps, more stamps and still more stamps, the story is an old, old one to the army of women sitting patiently at home while the lord and master is indulging in interminable confabulations with his philatelic colleagues.

Even this is not the end of the unkindness of fate towards the stamp widow. Though an almost equally intense fanaticism is often displayed by golfers, anglers and those harmless citizens who amble around the countryside with butterfly nets, their wives are generally spared the travails of a full participation.

Not so the near and dear ones of the philatelic fiend. When hubby gets out the old family album, it is usually a signal for

Dominica also joins in the celebrations of the U.P.U. and issues a set in honour of the event. The lowest value of the series is depicted here.

the better half to retire discreetly to a corner, there to curse an unjust fate that does this to defenceless women. For to the average wife of the average stamp collector the phrase "a fate worse than death" conjures up visions of sitting for a continuous stretch of five hours listening to the latest anecdotes about inverted watermarks and perforation varieties.

But don't get the idea that papa has his own way in everything. The kids — especially if they are at the age when they like to use stamps as a substitute for chewing gum— represent one of the major hazards in a collector's existence. Just when everything in the garden seems lovely, when the albums are out and the stamps beautifully displayed, Junior, taking a leaf out of the book of Al-

One of the latest U.P.U. arrivals in India is this distinctive stamp from Costa Rica depicting a carrier pigeon and the globe.

ladin's genie, materialises out of nowhere in particular and systematically sets about making a glorious mess out of the whole lot.

My particular kid has an added qualification that renders him even more of a nuisance than usual: he has an unerring eye for value. Let me lay out a set of mixed values and turn my back for a moment— before I can say Stanley Gibbons he has got hold of the rarest stamps in the bunch and proceeded to reduce them to the status of scrap. With his aid I have invented a more or less infallible test for forgeries. Place a forgery and the genuine stamp side by side—the genuine one is always the one the apple of my eye tries to tear up.

In order to apply this test with any degree of practical success one has to have the eye of an eagle and the reflexes of a trained athlete. The trick is to grab the stamp before junior does. I am glad to find that after long and arduous practise, I have succeeded in reducing my total losses to about fifty per cent.

REVIEW OF THE NEW "GIBBONS"

NOTHING SPECTACULAR

Anyone looking for spectacular rises in the latest Gibbons catalogue is going to be disappointed. The older classics, though they are seldom the average collector's meat, being for the most part priced far beyond his purse, show a steady and confident tendency, and, in the case of the "gilt-edged" issues of Great Britain and the more popular colonies, register very satisfactory rises.

Those in touch with auction realisations in England have long forseen an all-round reduction in the catalogue value of the colonial Centenary issues of the mid-thirties. These have been kept at an artificially high level far too long; for at least two years the catalogue has lagged woefully behind the market, even taking into account the usual discount on catalogue value. One of the contributory reasons is that collectors have been so eager to get on the Silver Wedding band waggon, that the demand for the Centenaries has been greatly reduced.

RISES IN BRITISH EARLIES

G. B. Victorians are up, as is to be expected, the favourites doing quite nicely in the face of the plentiful opposition that has been forthcoming from the moderns. The Edwardians seem to remain in the doldrums, but the earlier printings of the George V. high values show an increase. Our old friend the Prussian blue Jubilee jumps steeply from £100 to £150.

The Aden dhows are static, while with Burma out of the Commonwealth, her issues suffer a general reduction in price. Australians are more or less constant, though the top value of the Sydney Bridge set is marked up from 95 sh. to £6.

The beautiful and justly popular first issue of Ceylon shows an appreciable rise, but the collector should remember that condition is here of paramount importance, especially in the case of the imperforates; the dog-eared and cut-into specimens that one is usually offered in India are not worth the paper they are printed on.

Along with other classic issues, the Indian Victorian issues go up, the same being true of the Edward and George V. high values. The commoner stamps remain at a standstill: these stamps, whether of the last century or the present one, will always be fairly plentiful, and are not likely to merit any substantial increase in catalogue valuation.

LOW-PEDIGREE — HIGH VALUE

The ultra high values of Ceylon and Kenya have surprisingly risen. In a collection of fiscals they may have a rightful place, but by the mere accidental inclusion of the words "Postage and Revenue" these labels hardly merit the status of postage stamps. These issues along with certain values of Zanzibar and Johore, never corresponded to any valid postal rate, and certainly never fulfilled any postal function. The majority—I don't say all — of the copies are fiscals with the cancellations cleaned away. If the higher values of the "Arms" series of New Zealand have been refused catalogue status, there is no reason why these fancy dress fiscals should find a place in the lists.

OBSOLETE PERFORATIONS

The George VI perfs that have already risen have levelled off and remain constant. One of the few exceptions is the 3c. Ceylon in the original 1938 perforation, which is priced up to 15/- mint and only 6d. used. In the used state the stamp is definitely undercatalogued, if we consider the usual discount. I expect this one to rise in the next edition. The price in England is about four or five times cat.

The ever-popular "Smiling Boy" of New Zealand registers a sharp rise, and is now priced at £18 compared with a quotation of almost a third that sum in 1949. The other early Healths are also up somewhat.

Either Gibbons' stock of Pakistan is a most unusual one, or the catalogue compiler is completely out of touch with the market. Take the case of the 1948 issue. The 10 as.value, comparatively the scarcest of the lot, is priced at a shilling, while the one rupee, far commoner, gets a valuation of 1/6. There are several other discrepancies that are obvious at a glance. See any English trade paper and you will see what the true position is.

GENERAL TRENDS

All in all we find that the prices of classics are up, while the catalogue marks down some of the sets that were most popular some years ago. Those countries that have seceded from the Commonwealth are also not very much in favour, and their catalogue valuations either remain constant or suffer a marked decline. The fabulous George VI obsoletes seem to have reached their peak, and do not warrant a fancy price being paid for them.

I have not touched on the subject of the longer series that are all the news at the present moment. I will deal with the Silver Weddinsg and the U.P.U. issues next week.

Penicillin Tooth Powder

Evidence that a dentifrice containing penicillin can reduce tooth decay "substantially" is given by researches in the United States. According to a report published in the "Journal of the American Dental Association, use of a tooth powder containing penicillin by 352 school children over a two-year period resulted in 54 per cent less dental decay than was encountered in a similar group of children using a neutral dentifrice. The children ranged in age from six to 14 years. The experiment was conducted under the sponsorship of Dr. H. A. Zander, professor of oral pediatrics at Tufts College Dental School, in Boston, in the state of Massachusetts.—USIS.

Dodson had never played golf before, but he had real beginner's luck when he drove off. The ball flew straight to the green, trickled across it, then dropped into the hole. At his first attempt the novice had realize the ambition of every golfer: but he didn't seem excited.

By a miracle, Dodson's next drive was almost as good. Again the ball landed on the green, but stopped a few inches from the hole.

He turned apologetically to his partner.

"How silly of me!" he exclaimed. "I've missed it!"

Helping With The Homework

—"The Baltimore Sun

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.R.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

Inside Story Of Tokyo And Baguio Parleys

SOVIET SUSPECT U.S. MOVES IN THE FAR EAST

BY P, KRAINOV

A CONFERENCE of American economic representatives in the countries of South-East Asia was held in the Japanese capital, Tokyo, in the middle of April. The conference proceeded in strict secrecy. It is not difficult to understand, by the way, that it was by no means the economic needs of the peoples of Asia that were the subject of discussion.

Although the official communique on the results of the conference claimed that its work was supposedly directed to promoting the speedy development of economic relations between Japan and the countries of South-East Asia, the true nature of these "relations" leading to the enslavement of the peoples is now already quite obvious.

The aim of the Tokyo conference, admits the Reuter Agency correspondent, consisted in turning Japan into a sort of a medium of U.S. economic expansion in the Far East. Commenting on the results of the work of the conference, the correspondent reported that its decisions will serve as a basis for a minor version of the Marshall Plan for Asia in which Japan will play the decisive role

Japan As Workshop

The American monopolists are trying to turn Japan into the "workshop of the Far East" so that its enterprises, where the workers are kept in slave-like labour conditions process the raw materials and market the finished product under American labels in the countries of South-East Asia, thereby hindering in these countries the development of their own, national industry. The American businessmen count on reaping colossal profits from this. According to the Hsinhua agency, the profits of American monopolies from Japanese exports are already now reaching 1,100 percent.

The decisions of the Tokyo conference aim at opening new and even greater oportunities for American business and to increase the already fabulous incomes of the Wall Street bosses at the cost of the peoples of Asia.

These decisions, which are directed against the trade relations between the countries of Asia and the Chinese People's Republic, are clear evidence of the fact that the U.S.A. is trying by every means to hinder normal economic relations among the countries of the Far East. Even the British and U.S.A. bourgeois press does not hide this fact.

The British conservative "Times" for instance dealing with the results of the Tokyo conference, wrote on April 24 that the conference set itself the aim of preventing trade relations between Japan and China. The turning of Japan into the "workshop" of the U.S.A in the Far East, pointed out the newspaper, may mean the resurgence of the Japanese East-Asian coprosperity sphere, although ina changed form. It is easy to understand that these insane plans are founded on the idea of preserving the colonial backwardness of the national economy of the countries of South-East Asia and on assigning their economy the role of an agrarian raw material appendage of the American-Japanese industril monopolies.

Co-Prosperity Again

To the American monopolists, however, the economic enslavement of the countries of South-East Asia is but the initial step

The Tokyo conference, the American United Press Agency, admits, but a prelude to the conference in Baguio (Philippines). It is planned at this conference to give final shape to the aggresive bloc of the countries of Asia. With its aid the Anglo-American imperialists hope to strengthen their positions in the Far East, which have badly shaken as a result of the victory of the Chinese People's Revolution and the successes scored by the liberation struggle of the people of Viet-Nam and other countries of Asia.

Under the guise of "economic aid" the American imperialists are shipping arms to the countries of South-East Asia in order to suppress the People's Liberation movement. The Saigon correspondent of Reuter agency recently wrote that U.S.A. is sending not only arms to Indo-China but also military specialists who had studied the methods of partisan warfare in the Greek mountains.

Tht "Searchlight", openly points to the fact that American economic aid is but a smoke screen for the preparations taking place, directed toward turning South-East Asia into a theatre of military operations, irrespective as to whether the people want it or not.

The American bankers and generals are trying to use Japan as their gendarme against the peoples of South-East Asia. This policy is already being applied in practice. Proof of this is given in the recruitment by the American occupation authorities of ex-soldiers and officers of the Japanese army into the foreign legions for the war against the Chinese People's Republic and the Viet-Nem Democratic Republic. The American senator Eastland, declared on April 27 that America must sanction the formation of an anti-Communist army in Japan under its control.

The American warmongers look upon Japan as its main base of aggression in the Far East. The fact that the USA is restoring the war potential of Japan and reviving Japanese militarism, in violation of the Potsdam declaraion, is proof of this

"Dagger Against China"

Simultarceusly with restoring the Japanese army, the American imperialists are intensively building a wide network of naval and air bases on the Japanese islands. As stated by the "United States News and World Report" the naval base at Iokosuka has already been prepared for the American fleet. Similar American bases have been set up in other parts of Japan. The sum of 113 million dollers has been spent on the construction of but one air base in Misawa. The Americans are conducting feverish activities to strengthen the Japanese island of Okinawa they occupy, which is a dagger directed against. At the beginning of the current, year USA allocated 88 million dollars on military constructions on Okinawa Scores of American, Japanese and Filippino building firms are drawn into the construction of these military structures. MacArthur's headquarters is recruiting Japanese workers for these constructions.

All these facts show once more that USA policy in the Far East is an aggressive policy and has nothing in common with the peace-loving aims Truman and Acheson londly proclaim. How can the peoples of Asia believe in the friendship of Mr. Acheson, when American arms are flowing into these countries in constant stream to kill the patriots who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

Canonization Of Queen Jeanne Of France

The Pope is seen being taken into St. Peter's Rome, through the Holy door for the ceremonies of Canonization of Queen Jeanne of France, Queen Jeanne founded the Virgin Mary's Order, better known as "Ordinelle dell Annunziata."

GROUNDNUT FLOUR AS SUBSIDIARY FOOD

Many Delicious Dishes Can Be Prepared Out Of It

The Subsidiary Food Production Committee appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Food, states that groundnut cake, which is rich in protein, a useful percentage of fat, calcium, iron and vitamins can be crushed into fine flour and mixed with atta and incorporated into the national diet with beneficial results. In the case of rice diets, the groundnut cake flour can be used as an ingredient of cooked dal or mixed with curries The defatted groundnut cake can also be used with gur or sugar as a sweetening agent in the manufacture of toffee or biscuits and sweets. The groundnut cake flour has also been examined by the Nutrition Officer and it was found that its mixture up to 10 per cent. with ordinary wheat flour is not only very nutritious, but also delicious dishes could be prepared out of it.

The supply of groundnut flour will also assist the catering establishments in meeting the 5 per cent. cut in the food-grain quota to be effected immediately.

Recipes with the defatted groundnut flour and the articles that could be prepared out of it are as followes:

PAKORAS

INGREDIENTS: Basen 6 tolas, Tapioca flour 2 tolas, Groundnut flour 2 tolas, Onion 1 (medium size), Green chillies 2, Green Dhania a small bunch and Red chillies powder. Salt to taste.

Zeera and a pinch of soda-bi-carb can also be mixed with it.

METHOD: Seive the mixture of flours. Cut green chillies and onions and add all the masalas ghee and soda-bi-carb to the flour, mix it with water and make up to a thick, smooth batter and leave it aside for 20 minutes. Heat ghee and drop the batter in small lumps in the hot ghee with a spoon and fry them to light brown. Remove from ghee and serve hot for tea.

INGREDIENTS: Basen 7 tolas, Groundnut flour 3 tolas, Onion 1 (medium size), Green chillies 2, Green dhania for flavour, Red chillies powder to taste, Zeera for flavour. Salt to taste Ghee fo batter 1/2 tola and A pinch of soda-bi-carb

METHOD: Seive the mixture of flours. Cut green chillies and onions, and add all the masalas, ghee and soda-bi-carb to the flour; mix it with water and make up to a thick smooth batter and leave it aside for 20 minutes. Heat ghee and drop the batter in smal lumps in the hot ghee with a spoon and fry them to light brown. Remove from ghee and serve hot for tea.

CHATNEE.

INGREDIENTS: Basen 6 tolas, Groundnut flour 4 tolas, Salt to taste Tamarind 1/2 the size of a lemon, Green chillies 3, Whole dhania 1/2 tola, Zeera for flavour. Red whole chilli, Mustard, Zeera. Urd-dal, 1/2 tola and Whole dhania Curry leaves

METHOD: Seive groundnut flour and basen; grind green chillies, dhania and zeera; wash and soak tamarind, take out its juice and mix it with the flours and the ground masala to form into a thin paste; add a little gur if desired and then give bhagar, i.e. heat ghee, fry urad dal to brown; add red chilli pieces, zeera, mustard, dhania and curry leaves; when brown add it to the chatney. This chatney can be served with idli and dosa.

TOFFEE

INGREDIENTS. Fresh cocoanut 1/2, Groundnut flour 1 chatak, Gur 2 chataks and Ghee 2 tolas.

METHOD: Grate cocoanut; roast groundnut flour, till it gives good flavour. Make a syrup of jaggary filter it and cook it till it sets when cooled (i.e. test it by putting a drop or two of the syrup in a cup of cold water); when it is ready add the grated cocoanut, cook for five minutes and then add the roasted groundnut flour and mix well. Add ghee, let it cook for two minutes and then turn it on a greased slab and roll it to 1/4" thick and cut into squares or diamond shapes; serve when cool. This will make nearly 1/2 lb. toffee.

LADDUS

INGREDIENTS: Groundnut flour 1 chatak, Sweet potato flour 1 chatak, Gur 1 1/2 chataks, Elaichi (small 5) and Ghee 1/2 chatak.

METHOD: Seive the flours separately and roast them till they give good flavour. Make gur syrup, filter it and then cook till it sets when cooled. (i.e. water test). Add the roasted flour, mix well and then add ghee, stir well and remove from fire. Add crushed elaichi powder, mix well and make into balls. This will make about 1/2 a lb. laddus.

TOFFEE WITH GROUNDNUT FLOUR

INGREDIENTS: Milk powder 2 chataks, Groundnut flour 2 chataks, sugar 3 chataks, Butter 2 chataks, and Water to mix 1/2 a cup.

METHOD Roast the groundnut flour and mix in it all the ingredients and cook till it leaves the

(Continued on Page 30)

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

Renewed Speculative Buying

BOMBAY, June 10.

The local Bullion market developed firmer tendency on renewed speculative buying by professional operators. It is a common policy of these operators to allow the market to sag and invite outsiders to go short. Thus when sufficient short interest is created they come out and push up the market and squeeze unprotected shorts.

Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 185-10 and declined at Rs. 185-8 under scattered selling. At this level professional buying appeared and the market advanced at Rs. 186-4 and steadied at Rs. 186-2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 186-2.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 115-9 and after declining at Rs. 115-3 improved at Rs. 115-9. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76.

Closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver Bullion	186	6	0
Forward	186	8	0
Ready Gold	116	0	0
Forward	115	11	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 10.

120 Ready Japan	7	8	0
150 Ready Japan	6	14	0
120 Ready Italy	7	0	0
150 Ready Italy	6	5	0
150 D Bov July	1210	0	0
150 D Box August		....	

July opening Rs. 1230 Highest, Rs. 1242 and Lowest Rs. 1190.

240 JAPAN STAPLE

Opening	6	15	0
Highest	7	0	6
Lowest	6	12	6
Close	6	14	6

Pepper Price

BOMBAY, June 10.

Ashad delivery Rs. 2230 to 2250.

PRODUCE MARKET

Scattered Selling

The produce market was quiet today with scattered selling. In view of diminishing demand from vegetable manufacturers, the market displays quiet undertone. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality ready	44	14	0
Bold ready	43	14	0
Madras Coromandal	44	10	0
Oil Bombay Mills	23	10	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	23	2	0
Oil July	23	7	0
LINSEED—			
Bold ready	37	4	0
Small Satna	36	3	0
July	37	10	0
Oil	21	2	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	28	4	0
Madras quality	28	8	0
July	28	12	0

KARACHI COTTON FIRM

Rise In Wool Prices

KARACHI, June 10.

Cotton prices advanced to new higher levels owing to bullish sentiment and good offtake. Yesterday's spot sales 3500 bales besidts fixings in new crop NT October about one thousand bales at 78 for rollers 82 for sawgins.

There has been sharp rise of rupees 15 per maund in wool prices during the fortnight owing to American buying.

Cotonseeds steadily held.

Current quotations: Cotton NT 77-12, Punjab 289F 79-4, FourF 76-4 Cottonseeds ready 6-8, Gold 102-12.

Stock Exchange: State Bank 105, Habib Bank 192-8, Mohammedi Steamships 93 xd. Orient Airways 0|4, Valika Textiles 74.

American Markets

SHARP RISE IN N. Y. COTTON PRICES

Increased Corrective Selling Appears In Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 9.

Opening gains were extended on active trade covering against textile and export business and commission house demand. Buying of deferreds was stimulated by uncertain early crop prospects due to increasing weevil complaints with scarcity of contracts a feature.

The tightening supply situation, continued good demand for spot cotton and further improvement in securities were additional bolstering factors.

Prices latterly attributed chiefly to commission house buying and short-covering based on the growing inflationary psychology with shortage of contracts intensifying the upturn.

Unfavourable crop reports and smaller production prospect tosgether with he seasonal high monthly rate of domestic consumption were mentioned as additional supporting influences. The market closed strong with sales estimated at 250,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
July	33.74	33.65
October	33.49	33.44
December	33.43	33.37
March	33.41	33.40
Middling spot	34.79	33.80

N. Y. October highest 33.50 at 2.59 p.m. Lowest 33.23 at 10-30 a.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

New Support For Rails

Although the industrial average this morning again entered a new high ground for 1950, the stock market appeared to be having more difficulty at times in extending th eadvance in face of increased corrective selling.

The intial indecision was succeeded by a fair predominance of gains mostly ranging to about one dollar featuring leading motors, steels, chemicals, farm implements, electric manufacturing and containers. The averages were industrials 226.96 and rails 56.14.

Selected drugs and rails were outstanding during the afternoon and the market showed a heavier weight of advances mostly ranging to one dollar or more. Rails which earlier lagged, attracted sufficient new support to bring the average in late trade close to the 1950 high. The market finished firm at or around the day's best although weekend profit-taking and inroads into gains here and there.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Tel. & Tel	160-1|2
Amerex Holding Co.,	34
Anaconda Copper,	32-5|8
Chase National Bank	39
Firestone Tyre	46
General Electric	50-1|4
General Motors	96-7|8
Ingersol Rand	67
International Nickel,	29-1|8
National City Bank	47-7|8
New York Central Rail Road	14-1|4
Sinclair Oil	28
Secony Vacuum Corp	20-1|4
Texas Corporation,	71-1|2
Union Carbide,	50
U.S. Smelting & Refining	39
U.S. Steel,	35-3|4
Western Union,	28

U.S. Steel highest and lowest prices were 36 and 35-3|8 respectively.

Volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 2,130,000 shares.

Burma's Drive Against Rebels Successful

REDS AND PVO SURRENDER

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON June 7. 1950.

DURING these days Burma has been beaming with a smile of triumph and satisfaction. The offensive against the insurgents has been a distinct success; all the major towns have been retaken by the government from the hands of the rebels of all sorts who are now on the run and in a terrible plight.

The fall on May 19 of Prome, and March 19 of Toungoo spelt success for the Government in its drive against the rebels under the "Peace Within One Year Plan" sponsored by the Government party (the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League) and operated by the Government.

This Plan was inaugurated on July 19 last year when the country observed the Martyr's Day in commemoration of the assassination of the national hero Aung San and his colleagues. The determination of the Government to put an end to the insurrections within one year has borne fruits and the Plan, looked upon by foreigners with skepticism in the first instance, is being completed with a significant success on July 19 this year. The rebels, both the Communists and the Karens, are now no longer in organised units. They have been split and small groups are now taking to the jungles as a shelter from the oncoming monsoon rains and storms and also from the Government artillery fire. The strategic points held for several months by the Communists and the Karens have now been rescued and the rebels are without anything to fall back upon,—arms and ammunition which is fast dwindling, occupation areas to exploit upon, and above all their morale has declined to the rock-bottom. The People's Volunteer Organisation which clubbed with the Communists in rebellion against the Government has now decided to return within the fold of law and order. The PVO was the mainstay of the Communists who are not up to much in military matters.

DECISION OF P.V.O.

The decision of the PVO to surrender to the Government has sent Bo La Yaung, its deputy chief, to Rangoon through military escort from the fighting line., The Defence Minister General Ne Win, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese fighting forces, sympathetically considered the appeal of the PVO for granting amnesty and gladly welcomed the members of the Organisation back to the fold of law and order. The Government had by then issued a revised amnesty order by which any surrendering rebel, whether the PVO or the Communist or the Karen, will be granted full amnesty, unless the surrenderer has committed murder, rape or looting, for which, however, the criminal proceedings will be opened. The Government's generous offer was appreciated by the PVO and now on the issue of orders to return "to the light from darkness" by Bo La Yaung many of the members of PVO have surrendered. More are expected to surrender during this month, by the end of which it is expected that insurrection as an organised armed operation will disappear altogether, and only a few stray groups will be committing some forms of banditry.

The military success of the Peace Plan is not enough to complete the picture of troubled Burma. The economic recovery is of the utmost importance to maintain internal law and order. In that respect the Government and people are holding high hopes. The internal trade which had been dislocated since the outbreak of insurrection two years ago has now been returning to normal. The communication is becoming more and more improved with the reoccupation of towns and villages on the railroad and highways and also on the Irrawaddy. Although it may take some time for the trains to be able to make long runs yet highways are all open and free of rebel interference and motor lorries are plying now between Rangoon and Mandalay and also other important trade centres. Internal trade has already been restored and the flow of home produced commodities has now brought down the local prices and the waning cost of living has alleviated the condition of the poor.

REHABILITATION

The Government's One Year Peace Plan is not only for the suppression of rebellion, but it is also for rehabilitation. The Rehabilitation Brigades which were envisaged by the planners are now formed and the surrendering rebels and others will join them to work for the rehabilitation of the country ranging from road-repairing to industrialisation of agriculture. The rebuilding of destroyed towns will take some time indeed, and rehabilitation brigades which consists of skill labour of artisans, engineers, architects and rural workers, will be able to do it well.

Prime Minister Thakin Nu's recent visit to the United Kingdom and the Continent has been considered a success both in the way of strengthening the ties between Burma and the Commonwealth and European countries and also in the way of contact for experts required for the rehabilitation of the country. The Premier's plan for rehabilitation will improve the existing plan, and the Rehabilitation Minister is now the busiest executive in the administration.

The miraculous improvement Burma has made during the last few months surprised the skeptical foreigners. "Burma has made progress much earlier than we ever expected," said a foreign commercialist. When the Prime Minister attributed this miraculous improvement to the influence of Buddha's relics which were brought from India for national worship here, some foreigners smiled rather skeptically, little knowing that faith is the greatest force in solving matters and problems of any kind. When the Sacred Relics were brought to principal towns for worship people from the areas around them flocked to pay homage to them, and some of them had to pass through the rebel-occupied areas, and the rebels had to give them free pass. People from the rebel areas, too, were allowed to visit the towns for worship of the Relics.

MARXIST ECONOMICS

"Government's loan from India of the Relics is the best anti-Communist strategy," said a prominent politician here. The victory over the Communists in Burma, achieved for the first time in South-East Asia, is a significant proof that Burma cannot go communist simply because the Burmese are devout Buddhists. Communism has been tried in various areas in the country, and the Communists had made themselves immensely unpopular with the masses whom they sought to save from the imperialistic clutches. The youthful students of Marxism were enthusiastic about "New Democracy" at the outset, but when they "tasted" it they found it a bitter fruit. Yet Marxian economics shows signs of flourishing in Burma. The Prime Minister, author of "Marxism"—its Meaning and Practice" (in Burmese), is in favour of Marxian economic system. Land nationalisation will go on though on a gradual process, and co-operative movements will go on under the state sponsorship. Thakin Nu told the press on his return from the Netherlands that the co-operative farming in the Netherlands should serve as an example to Burma and his government is making arrangements for loan from the Netherlands Government of co-operative experts.

Things have gone on well for Burma, but the task of rehabilitation is far greater than the quelling of rebellion. This the Government and people of Burma seem to realise.

Swiss Air Line Losing

BERNE, June 10. (PTI-Reuter): The Swiss Cabinet yesterday proposed that the State should subsidise the country's main airline, Swiss air, which had a running loss of 5,000,000 francs in 1949.

MALAYAN UPRISING IS PART OF A BIG COMMUNIST PLAN

British War Minister Suggests Alliance Between Non-Red Countries Of S. E. Asia

KARACHI, June 10 (PTI).

The British War Minister, Mr. John Strachey, who arrived in Karachi today from Singapore en-route to London by a BOAC plane expressed the opinion that an alliance between the non-Communist countries of South East Asia, especially the countries of the Commonwealth, would be quite helpful in suppressing the "Communist rising" in Malaya.

Mr. Strachey, who was accompanied by General Redman and his secretary, Mr. Geraghty, was talking to pressmen at the Karachi airport where he stopped for a few hours.

Speaking on the measures taken to deal with the rising in the British colony the War Minister said that Malaya was a British responsibility and they were determined to suppress the uprising and to take all measures necessary for the establishment of peace.

Asked if the British Government were taking any initiative in forging an alliance between the comtries of South-East Asia, Mr. Strachey said, "we will not ask for help, but we will certainly welcome it when it is volunteered". Assistance from countries which felt disposed to help Britain morally or materially would be of immense benefit, he added.

In reply to another question, Mr. Strachey said the movement in Malaya was "essentially a Communist rising and in no sense a national movement. It was not backed by the population of that area, he added.

Replying to another query, Mr. Strachey said that it would be wrong to suggest that the Malayan Communist party was receiving any material assistance from Communists outside Malaya.

He added, however, that he believed the risings in Malaya were part of a larger Communist plan, finalised at the recent Calcutta conference of Communist representatives from South-East Asian countries.

At the airport the British war minister was met by the UK High Commissioner in Pakistan, Sir Lawrence Graffety-Smith, and the Chief of Protocol.

ONLY A COMMUNIST UPRISING

Strachey On Malayan Situation

CALCUTTA, June 10. (PTI): The British Minister for War, Mr. John Strachey, declared here yesterday that the Communist insurrection in Malaya was "in no sense a national movement, but purely a Communist uprising"

Mr. Strachey passed through Dum Dum this morning enroute to London on his way back from Malaya where he had gone on a fact-finding tour.

The British War Minister in an interview expressed his confidence that the insurrection in Malaya would be suppressed. He however could not say how long it would take to end the trouble. It would take some time "before the last gang in the jungle disappears" he said.

Mr. Strachey would not comment on a question whether there was any liaison between the Malayan and the Russian Communist parties, but added "all Communist parties are affiliated to it (latter party)"

BANKS' TRIBUNAL FOR BOMBAY

MUSSOOREE, June 10 (PTI): The Industrial Tribunal for banks which sat here for ten days concluded its work yesterday. The members of the Tribunal are proceeding to Bombay where they will prepare their award in about three months' time.

The hearing of ten cases of the United Commercial Bank for victimisation were taken up yesterday by Mr. Justice Chandrashekara Aiyer As the Bank had not supplied the employees with statements to prepare their reply the Bank was asked to pay Rs. 250- as cost within ten days to the Employee's Union.

Save Nation In Its Peril

Industrialise Bengal And Absorb Refugees, Says R. K. Mookherjee

CALCUTTA, June 10 (PTI): Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, the well-known Indian economist, analysing the economic problems relating to refugee rehabilitation in West Bengal today, pleaded for an all-out effort "for the imperative task of saving the nation in its dire peril."

Speaking on these problems at the Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Dr. Mukherjee said that Bengal today was at the cross-roads—the road to chaos and disintegration and the road to recovery and self-sufficiency. Her new science and technology must now come to the rescue of her economy and her time-honoured culture.

"These can establish a proper balancing between agriculture, industry and the vast displaced population from East Bengal and re-build West Bengal's economy, utilising the new manpower for a fresh lease of life to the decadent state," he said.

Dr. Mukerjee added: "The danger of a ceaseless stream of migration rising to the order of 40 to 50 lakhs in West Bengal is not only that there will be no planning of settlement but that the present economic machine of the State, which is already the most crowded and poverty-stricken in India, will be thrown entirely out of gear, repeating the tragedy and horror of the last famine."

Dr. Mukerjee, therefore, suggested the immediate pegging of land values in suburban and agricultural belts within the radius of 60 miles from Calcutta and the establishment of new agro-industrial colonies and satellite towns with a number of light industries aided by cheap transport under a master plan which, he said, would lead to a proper balancing and redistribution of the population.

The whole of Bengal, he said, had to be industrialised and urbanised in order to support the new population density of 800 persons per square mile, more than three times the average density in the Indian Union.

"The national slogan in Bengal similarly has to be co-operative mechanisation or electrification," he added.

Dr. Mukerjee said that the absorption of 30 lakhs of migrants into the economy of a decadent, disease-ridden, truncated state called for a simultaneous agricultural and industrial revolution.

TWO BOYS BURNT TO DEATH

Petrol Tank Of Truck Catches Fire

JUBBULPORE, June 10 (PTI): Two boys were burnt to death and one seriously injured here yesterday when a petrol tank of a truck caught fire near the site of Martyrs' Buildings in Goal Bazar.

It was stated that the boys were playing near the building when the petrol tank of the truck caught fire as the driver was trying to start it. The fire enveloped the boys and all of them sustained serious burns. They were admitted to a local hospital where two of them later succumbed to their injuries. The condition of the third is reported to be serious.

ALEXANDRIA, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): Over 2,000 workers at the Sebahi Textile Factory here struck work today in protest against the introduction of new machinery which, they said, would cause unemployment.

THOUSANDS OF CHINESE SQUATTERS ROUNDED UP.

Anti-Terrorist Drive Gathers Momentum In Malaya

SINGAPORE, June 10, (PTI-Reu

THOUSANDS of Chinese "squatters" are being rounded up every night in South Johore State as part of the new "anti-terrorist" drive in the area, an official spokesman said yesterday.

Lt.-General Sir Harold Rawdon Briggs, recently appointed Director of Anti-terrorist Operations in Malaya, ordered this move since the Communist guerillas depend on these squatters for food and information, he added.

The spokesman said squatters were being transferred to resettlement areas where they were being protected from possible guerillas reprisals.

They would be given Government financial support for six months until they became self-supporting again.

He added that as the Briggs Plan crept northwards, the network of settlements would extend so that eventually all the squatters would become settlers with stakes in the land and with ample protection and administration.

NO OUTSIDE AID

There is no evidence at all that Communist terrorists in Malaya are receiving arms from outside the country, a spokesman of the Directorate of Anti-terrorist Operations, said here yesterday.

The Directorate has just been set up with Lt.-General Sir Harold Rawdon Briggs as Director to coordinate all Government activity in quelling the terrorist guerillas in Malaya's dense jungles.

The spokesman said the authorities were "astonished" at the reported statement in Canberra yesterday of Mr. Percy Spender, Australian External Affairs Minister, that Malayan insurgents were now receiving arms aid from external sources.

MUSLIMS PERSUADED TO RETURN HOME

Uttar Pradesh Govt.'s Successful Attempt

NEW DELHI, June 10 (PTI): A large number of Muslim evacuees who were on their way to Pakistan are stated to have been successfully prevailed upon by the Uttar Pradesh Government to return. Steps are being taken by the U. P. Government to rehabilitate them.

Delegations were sent from Agra, Aligarh, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjehanpur and Pilibhit to contact the Muslims who had collected at these stations and persuade them to return to their homes. Financial assistance has been given to those who were unable to meet the fare.

Since May 15, the exodus of Muslims from Shahjehanpur has almost stopped and those who had concentrated in the city are said to be returning to their villages. Nearly three thousand Muslims, who were about to leave for Pakistan, were successfully persuaded to stay on in their villages. In addition, about three hundred Muslim families, who had arrived in Shahjehanpur to entrain for Pakistan have been persuaded to return.

Water Diviner Fails

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 9.

The Jamnagar water diviner, Mr. Jwram Vyas, who pinpointed the subterranean springs of water with unerring accuracy by the exercise of yogic power, acquired from a Mahatma of Mount Girnar, failed in his predictions at Surendranagar. Borings financed by the Surendranagar Municipality on a spot near Dholidhaja the hope of tapping the veins of potable water at a depth of 45 feet, as directed by the water diviner, have only tapped hidden springs of brackish water unfit for drinking purposes. The expenditure incurred on borings has thus turned out to be a dead loss.

'Solid' Support To P.N.E.C. Assured

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

KARACHI, June 10 (PTI-Reuter):—Twenty-nine editors, members of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference, in a joint Press statement last night stated that they stood "solidly" behind the P.N.E.C. and its President.

Referring to certain recent statements from Pakistan journalists announcing their resignation from the P.N.E.C., the statement said "these resignations fell into several categories, including (1) persons against whom proceedings for disciplinary action had been initiated by the P.N.E.C., (2) persons who are paid columnists of and are associated with the journalists in the first category, (3) those, who have ever been members of the P.N.E.C., or whose papers have ceased publication months or years back, (4) those who while pretending to be in favour of the Liaquat-Nehru Pact had been scared by the vigorous attitude taken up by the P.N.E.C. to implement it and (5) those who are connected with certain Indian capitalists of the anti-pact proclivities."

The idea of these people seemed to be to "sabotage and make ineffective the very P.N.E.C., which had thrown its full weight in favour of the Pact," the statement said.

Mandal Meets Roy

CALCUTTA, June 10. (PTI): Mr. J. N. Mandal, Law Minister of Pakistan, who is now in Calcutta, called on the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, at the secretariat today and spent some time with him.

Later, he also met Mr. Bhupati Majumdar, the Irrigation Minister.

Saurashtra Mill Workers To Launch Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

The Saurashtra Government having approved Kanti Cotton Mills' plan to reduce the number of workers, the Saurashtra Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh has asked the permission of the I.N.T.U.C. and Ahmedabad Majur Mahajan to launch a satyagraha in protest.

ECONOMY DRIVE IN POONA

POONA, June 10 (PTI): Following the decision of the Government of Bombay to effect economy in Government expenditure, the Collector of Poona, Mr. M. R. Yardi, has recommended a 10 per cent retrenchment in the various departments under the Poona Collectorate.

Mr. Yardi said that the proposal would affect about 150 employees and result in a saving of about Rs. 2,50-000 The total expenditure of the various departments was about Rs. 24,25,000.

Shippers To Meet

ROTTERDAM, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): About 100 shipowners running services to the Far East, Australia, India and Pakistan will attend an annual international meeting of shipowners to be held at the Hague on June 14 and 15.

The owners are members of the Far Eastern Trade Conference, the Australian Tonnage Committee and the India-Pakistan Trade conferences and will meet in these separate groupings.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

UNITED YOUTHS: Charity show of "Ismat", at Minerva at 9-15 a.m. Mr. M. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate will preside.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Swami Vidyanandji Maharaj will deliver lecture on "Gita" at 6 p.m. Hon. Mr. Justice Bhagwati will preside.

ALL INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION: First Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee at 10 a.m. and Office-Bearers at 3 p.m. at the office of the Organisation.

Y. O. U.: Musical evening tomorrow at Cama Library Hall, at 6-15 p.m.

THE ALL ANDHRA URDU MAJLIS: Third Urdu Conference at Gandhiji Municipal High School, Vijayawada. Also literary exhibition and Urdu Mushaera.

SION DHARAVI CAMP: Tenants' meeting at 6 p.m. on Camp ground to discuss rent increase.

SARVAJANIK SARASWATI POOJA SAMITI: Annual General Meeting for adoption of Accounts and election at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday at Anandashram Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

B. I. E. T. EMPLOYEES' UNION: A Managing Committee meeting of the above will be held at the Union office at Vithal Sadan, Congress House, Bombay on Saturday, at 9-0 a.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public Meeting at Shivaji Park on Sunday at 6 p.m. Speaker: Asoka Mehta.

Advisory Council For Industries

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Working Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation have appointed Shri B. S. Dabke to represent the Organization on the Advisory Council for Industries for Bombay State.

ELECTION AFFAIRS OF ANDHRA

Further Proceedings Stayed

NEW DELHI, June 10 (PTI): The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, has issued a directive today that further proceedings in the elections of Congress panchayats and Congress delegates in Andhra should be stayed forthwith pending the Election Sub-Committee's review of the Andhra affairs

The directive has been issued in view of a number of complaints alleging that Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, who was appointed by the A.I.C.C. to deal with Andhra elections, did not adhere in certain cases to the decisions given by the Election Sub-Committee.

Describing the Andhra election situation as an "emergency", Dr. Pattabhi said: "It is obvious that the Election Sub-Committee should review the matter. Till then I hereby direct that further election proceedings in the shape of holding elections, receiving nominations, re-scrutiny of nominations, change of returning officers and the adding of new members, qualified or otherwise to the already published lists should be and are hereby stayed forthwith."

The five-man Election Sub-Committee of which Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya is the Chairman will meet on June 13 to review the elections affairs of Andhra.

MORE MAIZE THIS YEAR

NEW DELHI, June 10 (PTI): The final All India official estimate of maize for 1949-50 has recorded an increase of 4.1 per cent in the area under cultivation and 14.0 per cent in the outturn according to an Agriculture Ministry press note yesterday.

The area has been estimated for the year at 7,837,000 acres and out-turn at 1,959,000 tons was against 7,530,000 acres and 1,719,000 tons respectively during 1948-49.

The increase in acreage, and yield has occurred mainly in Bihar, Bombay Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

U.P. 'REBELS' DECIDE TO SET UP PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Want Classless Society In Free India

LUCKNOW, June 10 (PTI):

THE convention of "rebel" Congres smen which met here today decided to set up a "Peoples Congress".

The venue of the meeting was t he Ifah-i-Am Club, where 27 years ago the U.P. branch of the Swarajya Party was formed by Mr. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru.

About 300 delegates, including 21 Congress Legislators and 18 members of the All-India Congress Committee, attended the convention. Mr. Sri Krishna Dut Paliwal, Former Finance Minister of U.P. presided.

The objective resolution passed by the convention declared "the Congressmen of U.P. and the post-independence Congress have completely failed in their main task of leading the country toward social revolution."

"The Congress organisation in the country has become defunct having turned into veritable 'Aman Sabhas' of the Congress Government. The Congress itself is drifting away from its noble ideals and high principles. It has become infested with corrupt, self seeking and power crazy toadies"

NEW CONGRESS

"In view of all these developments the establishment of a new Congress—the Peoples Congress has—become absolutely necessary in order to consolidate the hardwon independence, to establish the peoples raj by transfering all power to the people, to fight castism, untouchability and communalism, for the creation of an Indian nation, and for establishing a classless society in India, free from all exploitation by liquidating capitalism. In short to fulfil the whole programme of social revolution adhering to the Congress ideal as well as to the revolutionary programme set for it by the father of the nation."

The convention formed a provisional executive which was authorised to frame the constitution and rules of the Peoples Congress within a month.

The provisional Executive Committee was directed to complete the elections of all the Peoples Congress committees in the state according to the new constitution by June 30.

The convention passed a resolution, all standing, paying homage to the martyrs in the freedom struggle of India and to political sufferers.

Mr. Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal read out a catalogue of the "failures" of the Congress organisation and the Government.

"Perhaps Mahtma Gandhi wanted the Congress to dissolve itself and set up a Lok Sewak Sangh because he foresaw all these events".

Mr. Paliwal referred to the "charges" of the rebel Congressmen against some members of government and the Congress party, and said that they could be proved before any impartial tribunal.

Women Are Better

MELBOURNE (PTI-Reuter): Women driver here are generally better than men, according to a report issued recently by the National Safity Council.

The council conducted hundreds of tests in a Miles motor trainer. The report said women tended to react more quickly than men in an emergency.

Tests also showed women were far more accurate and regular than men with their hand signals.

RICH IN THEIR POVERTY

MANNHEIM, Germany (PTI-Reuter): Mannheim police have arrested two beggars, both of whom had bought cars out of their earnings from begging.

One of the men, who had one leg amputated, used to drive in his car every day to "work." He would then take up his pitch and cover his sound leg with a blanket to give the impression that he had lost both legs.

Recovered Women In Jammu

JAMMU, June 10 (PTI): One Hundred and thirteen women and children of Jammu and Kashmir, recently recovered from Pakistan, reached Jammu last night from Amritsar. Most of them belong to Poonch. They have been accommodated in the unattached women's Rescue Home, Jammu, from where they will be sent to their relatives.

Goondas Active In Ujjain

UJJAIN, June 10 (UPI): Crimes are increasing and thefts and other criminal incidents are reported everday from several parts of the city.

On Wednesday night in the Kalseri area of the city a Hindu Mahajan woman was strangled to death and property worth several thousand rupees stolen by some persons. None has so far been arrested.

In another case, a young Hindu woman was robbed of her ornaments and was maltreated by some goondas. On a report being filed, the women police has arrested 3 goondas.

INDIAN FLOTILLA IN PENANG

PENANG, June 10 (PTI): Streams of visitors, both Indians and Malays, thronged around the water front last evening to have a look at the 12th Frigate Flotilla of the Indian Navy which arrived here on a goodwill cruise, radios V. C. Natarajan, P.T.I. Correspondent travelling with the flotilla.

Mr. R. P. Bengham, British Resident Commissioner in Penang returned yesterday the call of Captain B. S. Soman, the Frigate Flotilla Commander. Later in the night, Captain Soman formally called on Mr. S. G. Ramachandran, Government of India's Agent in Kuala Lumpur, whose visit to this ship earlier was described as informal.

Officers and men went sight-seeing and one of the places which seemed to interest them was the "snake temple" where one finds five snakes crawling by harmlessly.

Captain Soman and officers of the Flotilla were giving a reception to prominent officials and representatives of the Indian and Malay communities in Penang on board the "Jumna" this evening.

Talks On Future Of Indo:China

TO BE HELD IN FRANCE

PARIS, June 10 (PTI-Reuter).

Economic and financial questions are to be discussed between delegations from France and the three Indo-Chinese states of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, the Agence France presse reported yesterday from Saigon.

The conference, to be held between June 20 and 25 in a town in France not yet chosen, will deal with telecommunications, immigration control, external trade and customs, the investment programme within the framework of the Indo-Chinese Customs and Currency Union and the maintenance of the Indo-Chinese piastre in the France zone.

(A conference on allocation among the three Indo-China States of 23,500,000 dollars American economic aid is to be held in Cannes on June 15).

The French High Commissioner in Saigon, M. Leon Pignon, and Vietnam Premier Tran Van Huu, will be present, with diplomatic representatives of the three states.

(Other subjects to be discussed include interlinking of the States' defence forces and division of diplomatic responsibility).

Hanging Powers For Premier

SAIGON, June 10 (PTI).

The Vietnam Cabinet yesterday passed an anti-terrorist law whereby automatic death sentences for sabotage involving loss of human life and special courts to try terrorists within forty-eight hours could be invoked by the Premier.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, June 11.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 6, 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., 6-10; 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15: Telugu 7 a.m., 1-15 p.m., 7

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee. 7-45 Pinakkin Trivedi, G. songs. 8-15 Yeshwant B. Hoshi, Hindol. 11-45 Kesarbai Bandodkar, Shudh Sarang. 12-15 p.m. Varsha. 12-50 Kusum Shroff and sisters, Lalit. 1-10 Khadim Husain, Sarangi recital. 1-40 Make Mine Music. 5 Yeshwant B. Joshi, Puria Dhanashree. 5-30 Khadim Husain, Sarangi recital. 6-10 Kusum Shroff and Sisters, Khabardar. 6-20 Kesarbai Bandodkar, Gauri. 6-50 Yeshwant B. Joshi, Yaman. 7-10 Local announcements and weather report. 7-20 Air Trio. Rag Dhani. 7-30 Baban Manjrekar, Khayal Sawani 7-45 Kamgar Sabha. 8-30 Ameerbux Sarangi par Khambavati. 8-45 Pinakin Trivedi, Swakrut G. Songs. 9-15 Renuka Hariharan, Karnatiki Music. 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra Light composition. 10 Stars in their courses.

VARIATIONS: 7-30 Bhor Bhaee. 8-45 Bhalchandra, Light Marathi songs. 1 p.m. Bhalachandra, M. Bhavgeet. 1-30 Bhavgeet. 1-50 Sureshbabu Mane, Khayal. 5-30 Gammat Jammat, Programme for Children. 6 Door Kinaryavar, Bhavgeet. 6-20 Gaon Panchayat. 6-50 Programme for villagers in Kannada. 7-20 Air Trio. 8-15 Bhalchandra Light M. songs. 8-30 Prantiya Vikas, Talk in Hindi. 8-45 Kesarbai Bandodkar. 9 Sur Aur Tulsi. 9-30 Radio Trailer. 9-45 As in Bombay A. 10 Sureshbabu Manek, Khayal.

BARODA

7-30 Binati. 7-45 Avate Athavadie. 8-15 Hirabai Barodekar, Classical music. 9 Govind K. Korade, violin. 9-10 Ramanlal Murtiwala, Kolak. 5-30 p.m. Govind K. Korade, violin. 6-10 Hirabai Barodekar, classical music. 6-30 Gramjano Mate, 7 Raas Ramani. 7-30 Sitar par Tilak-Kamod. 7-45 Afzal Hussain Khan, classical music. 8 Aa Masanu Geet. 8-5 Interlude. 8-10 Sthanik Samachar ane Havaman. 8-30 Apni Prasad. 9-30 Taslim Khan Razaq Hussain. 9-45 Hirabai Barodekar.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 Ashram Bhajanavali. 7-40 Nazir Khan Sitar par todi Gat. 7-50 Deep Shikha. 8-15 Mishra Geeto. 9 Rang Rang Vadaliyan. 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda. 5-45 Pariseema Bhachech. 6-30 Amne Kaho. 6-45 Sitar par Samayano Raag, Nazir Khan. 7 Pilu Angani Thumri. 7-15 Khetinui Arthakaran. 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate. 8 Local Announcements and Weather Report. 8-5 Nazir Khan, Sitar par pilu dhun. 8-30 V. S. Atre, Khayal. 9-30 Khyal Malkauns.

B B C

7-45 a.m. Pavilion Players, 8-15 Weekly Sports Summary. 8-45 Scottish Orchestra. 10 Programme Parade. 10-10 Listeners' Choice. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for worship. 12 Music in Miniature. 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade. 1 In town tonight. 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 Country Questions. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Eugene Kash. 3-45 Weekly Newsletter. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Accordeon Interlude. 6 From the Children's Hour. 6-45 Journey into Melody. 7-45 BBC Symphony Orchestra. 9-15 Talk on the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. 9-45 London Forum.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten. 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke lie.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA BOAC AIR SERVICE

NEW DELHI, June 10 (PTI): The Ministry of Communications, Government of India, have granted a temporary permit to British Overseas Airways Corporation for the operation of a series of six Constellation flights through Calcutta on the England-Australia route, it is learnt. The flights will be made at fortnightly intervals and will be in addition to the twice-weekly Constellation service which BOAC operate between London and Sydney in parallel with Qantas Empire Airways.

The permit has been issued subject to the proviso that BOAC will not duplicate their Calcutta-London Argonaut Service during the period covered by the six special flight. BOAC have given the necessary undertaking.

The temporary permit expires about the beginning of September.

ENGLAND WELL ON WAY TO VICTORY

West Indies Have 263 Runs To Score With Six Wkts. In Hand

INJURED HUTTON DEFIES ATTACK FOR NEARLY THREE HOURS

MANCHESTER, June 10 (PTI-Reuter).

WEST INDIES, with six wickets in hand 263 runs behind England in the First Test which ends here on Tuesday. England carried their second innings score to 288, to make a grand total of 600, and the West Indies have followed up their first innings knock of 215 with 122 for four wickets.

Unless the pitch improves tremendously over the week-end or England's bowling falls to pieces, the West Indies are almost certain to find the task of getting the remaining 264 runs beyond them.

As it was, only a superb display by Stollmeyer, tall, elegant opening batsman and a series of remarkable escapades enabled them to lose no more than four wickets in their second innings. He batted nearly two and a half hours for sixty-seven not out.

England also had her heroes. Despite the pain he suffered from his injury, Hutton defied the attack for two hours for forty-five, and maintained his reputation as one of the world's outstanding batsmen on a difficult spinners wicket.

Bailey also did grand work again for thirty-three. For two hours five minutes he mixed rigid dead bats defence with an eager acceptance of the chance to hit a really bad ball.

In a gripping battle, England consolidated their advantage on a remarkable wicket. When the spin bowlers struck certain worn patches the ball rose and shot away at varying angles, demanding intense concentration from the batsmen.

Unless hours of steady rain falls during the weekend to bind the pitch, England appear well on the way to victory. England's last test win at home was against South Africa at Leeds in July 1947.

Details Of Play

The possibility of more exciting cricket and a great finish drew a large attendance on the third day of the First Test at Old Trafford.

Norman Yardley, the England captain, made an early morning inspection of the pitch, before claiming the heaviest roller available.

The crowd estimated at 20,000 in fine weather saw the West Indies resume with the all-spin attack of Ramadhin and Valentine. This time Walcott kept wicket.

Goddard went on with his medium pace bouncers, bowled to three short legs and two slips for Hutton, and the ball rose chest high. Some of the crowd were critical of these tactics, probably feeling that the ball should have been pitched up to an injured man.

HUTTON OPENS OUT

Despite his handicap, Hutton chopped Goddard for four and in Valentine's next over he surprisingly leapt out and coverdrove for another boundary.

In fifty minutes, Bailey and Hutton added forty-nine before Bailey was run out by a smart throw-in from Weekes.

Fieldsmen crowded in for Goddard's last over before lunch and for the last ball, Goddard placed nine men close to the bat and down a short pitched "flyer". Hutton expected it and ducked.

With every run counting, the West Indies, surprisingly set an attacking field and practically every stroke which beat the ring of close fieldsmen went for four.

HUTTON SENT BACK

Worrell and Gomez took the delayed new ball and in Worrell's second over Hutton played a hesitant stroke and gave a return catch. He had batted manfully for two hours and was loudly applauded.

ALL SPIN ATTACK

West Indies had 50 minutes batting before tea during which they lost Rae's wicket for 32 runs. After Bailey and Edrich had taken the shine off the ball, England resorted to all spin attack of Hollies and Berry, but the batsmen using watchful methods looked safe. Rae's painstaking innings was ended in the last over before tea.

SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND (1st Innings)	312
WEST INDIES (1st Innings)	215
ENGLAND (2nd Innings)	
Simpson c Weekes b Gomez	0
Edrich c Weekes b Ramadhin	71
Doggart c Goddard b Valentine	22
Dollery c Gomez b Valentine	0
Yardley l.b.w. b Gomez	25
Bailey run out	33
Evans c Worrell b Ramadhin	15
Hutton c and b Worrell	45
Laker c Stollmeyer b Valentine	40
Hollies c Walcott b Worrell	3
Berry not out	4
Extras	30
TOTAL	288

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0; 2-31; 3-43; 4-108; 5-154; 6-157; 7-200; 8-266; 9-284; 10-288.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Gomez	25	12	47	2
Walcott	4	1	12	0
Valentine	56	22	100	3
Ramadhin	42	17	77	2
Goddard	9	3	12	0
Worrell	5.5	1	10	2

WEST INDIES (2nd Innings)

Rae c Doggart b Hollies	10
Stollmeyer batting	67
Worrell st Evans b Hollies	28
Weekes b Hollies	1
Walcott b Berry	9
Christiani batting	2
Extras	5
TOTAL (for 4 wkts.)	122

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2; 2-68; 3-80; 4-113.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Bailey	3	1	9	0
Edrich	3	1	10	0
Hollies	24	8	43	3
Berry	19	10	35	1
Laker	10	4	20	0

Laker made many lusty hits, including five fours before lofting a ball to cover at 284. Berry skied a snick over the wicket-keeper's head for four, but the innings closed when Hollies was taken at the wicket in the next over, and England's total of 288 left the West Indies to get 386 to win.

They had nearly two and a half days in which to get them, but the odds against them were tremendous.

NARROW ESCAPES

Both batsmen had narrow escapes early after tea. Stollmeyer should have been stumped off Berry, but Evans failed to gather a difficult ball: and Worrell escaped a chance of stumping when, jumping in, he missed a ball from Berry which got up so high that Edrich had to jump at slip to hold it. The total reached 50 in an hour.

Eventually Worrell danced in to drive Hollies, failed to contact and was stumped at 68. Weekes did not stay long, providing with a legbefore to a ball which he made no attempt to play.

WALCOTT BOWLED ROUND HIS LEGS

Walcott was bowled round his legs at 113 when trying to sweep Berry to leg but Stollmeyer and Christiani played out the time.

West Indies at that point were 263 runs behind with six wickets in hand.

Stollmeyer played an admirably fighting innings. With four off Berry he completed 52 and raised the hundred in 130 minutes. He has been batting just over two and a half hours.

PAK. XI BEAT DELHI SIDE

Tourists First Match In India

NEW DELHI, June 10 (PTI): In their first exhibition hockey match this evening Pakistan team from Lahore beat a Delhi Hockey Association selected Eleven by two goals to one.

Pakistan lead by 1-0 at the interval. Aziz scored the first goal for Pakistan in about the 18th minute.Mohan Singh put in the equaliser midway in the second half and shortly before the final whistle Aziz netted the winner.

The D.H.A. put up a determined fight in a rousing game that delighted a crowd of over seven thousand from first to last. But the Pakistan team were always the more accomplished side. Their thinking was clear and precise, their movement fast and neat. Their passing was excellent. They knew one another's play.

In contrast DHA were a team hastily got together. It must be said their credit, however, that they put up a brave fight against a team which had seven olympic players in it. They improved in their methods as the game progressed and the understanding between them continued to grow till the last. In the second half they gave anxious moments to the visiting team and had it not been for the dexterity of Aziz, their right-in, who opened the score for them and gave them the winner, the match would have ended in a draw.

Early in their game the Pakistanis discovered that the biggest obstacle in their way was Gentle, the Association's lleft-back, whom they could not beat, try hard as they might.

County Cricket

LONDON, June 10 (PTI-Reuter).

Close of play scores in County Cricket were:—

AT LORDS: Middlesex 263 (Leslie Compton 50). Lancashire 38 for no wicket.

AT OVAL: Surrey 221. Northamptonshire 101 for four.

AT OXFORD, Derbyshire 266. Oxford University 66 for 3.

AT CAMBRIDGE. Free Foresters 74. Cambridge University 303 for four, (Dewes not out 149).

AT GRAVESEND: Somerset 250. Kent 104 for three.

AT WORCESTER: Yorkshire 238 (Denkins rightarm legbreak 8 for 126). Worcestershire 71 for one.

AT HORSHAM: Essex 274. Sussex 115 for two (Smith not out 59).

AT GLOUCESTER: Glamorgan 363 for seven (Watkings 83) versus Gloucestershire.

AT COALVILLE: Leicestershire 327 for seven (Palmer not out 140) versus Warwickshire.

AT NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire 276 for eight (Harris not out 169) versus Hampshire.

Hyderabad Swimming Championships

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 10 (PTI): Mr. M. S. Benegal, General Secretary of the Hyderabad Amateurs Aquatic Club, won the 400 metres (free style) race in the Hyderabad swimming championships which began at the State Swimming Association Pool in the Fateh Maidan on Thursday.

Swimming easily Benegal covered the distance in six minutes 23.3 seconds. C. Subramaniam and L. Pando were second and third respectively.

Twelve-year-old Asghar Ali stood first in 200 metres breast stroke race while M. A. Majeed and Noor Ahmed were second and third respectively. Asghar Ali swam the distance in three minutes 20.3 seconds.

Hockey Final In Kashmir

JAMMU, June 10 (PTI): Major-General Yadunath Singh gave away prizes to the winners of the final hockey match of Rajindrasingh-Usman Tournament played on the spacious lawns of Gandhi Memorial College yesterday. Fourteen teams took part in the tournament, which has been organised to mark the memory of Brigadiers Usman and Rajindrasingh.

Today's Races At Bangalore

EIGHTEEN TO RUN IN MYSORE GOLD CUP

BANGALORE, June 10. (PTI): Following are the acceptances for the sixth day Bangalore races to be held here on Sunday, June 11.

The Kunigal Plate (Div. One): 7 Furlongs: Time Bomb 9-4, Flying Jester 9-2, Dagania 9-0 Jouette 8-13 Lily of the Valley 8-11, Kaffir Chief 8-10. Fair Gold 8-7 Shookariya 8-5 Sunlight 8-1 Chrissie Darling 7-13.

The Calcutta Cup (Div. Two): 6 furlongs: Slap and Tickle 9-4, Sea Log 9-2 Motkin 9-0 Patricia 8-13 Aerex 8-12 Gipsy Queen 8-11 Sinhgarh 8-9 Fireworks 9-3 Pillar of Honour 8-0 Princess Manna 8-0 Rubayat 7-11 Babul 7-7 Cutlass 7-0.

The Calcutta Cup: (Div. One): 6 furlongs: Crepede Chine 9-4, Spanish Girl 9-3 Ghaflah 9-2 Desert Queen 9-0 Shahistah 9-0 Yankee Doodle 8-11 Night Queen 8-11, Traitor 8-10 Fidelia 8-6 Durga 8-3.

The Kunigal Plate (Div. Three): 7 furlongs: Village Green 9-4, Crown of Kolhapur 9-2 Killarney 9-2 Taron 9-1 Bold Attempt 9-0 Khusharoo 8-13, Kaiyani 8-12, Diligent Lad 8-10, Sweet Bee 8-8, RAF. 8-8, Chandrashkar 8-8, Star of Iran 8-6 Maharukh 8-3, Dulari 8-0, Moonkiss 8-0 Penicillin 7-13.

The Mysore Gold Cup: One Mile 3 furlongs: Night Ops 9-4 Torchlight 8-13 My Lady Jean 8-11 Summer Lighting 8-9 Early Act 8-9 Royal Flower 8-9, Beau Scelerat 8-8, Destiny Boy 8-6, Der Nue Wey 8-5, Orcades 8-3, Dolly 8-2, Stylish Lady 8-0, Kunigal Star 8-0, Camlin 8-0, Antecedence 7-11, Galway Rose 7-10, Chocolate Baby 7-8, Hong Kong 7-4.

The Kunigal Plate (Div. Two): 7 furlongs: Golden Boy 9-4, Imroz 9-3, Egyptian Belle 9-2, Florida 9-0, Alcovita 8-13, New Hellas 8-11, Mayfair Lady 8-9, Carpala 8-7, Quaker Oats 8-7, My Pleasure 8-6, Aapake Sevame 8-6, Little Prince 8-5, Ironside 8-5.

The Apollo Cup Div. One): 1 Mile: Macdonald 9-7 D-day 9-4, The Girl Friend 9-3, Royal Express 9-1, Silver Bell 9-0, Yearling 8-13, King of Diamonds 8-12, Devkumar 8-11, Ganga Singh 8-10, Wahdina 8-10, Deuce of Clubs 8-10, Jadugar 8-9, Hooded Terror 8-9, Blue Mist 8-8, Royal Guard 8-8, Double Chime 8-6, Bashir 8-6, Lady Doctor 7-12, Flector 7-0.

The Apollo Cup (Div. Two): 1 Mile: Dominator 9-4, Broken Mask 9-2, Heartbreaker 9-1, Navroze 9-0, Notice 8-13, Portoi 8-13, Poppet 8-9, Philsooph 8-9, Zalim 8-8, Flora 8-8, Trumpeldor 8-7, Royal Boy 8-7, Willing Act 8-7, Hurry On 8-4, Sunbathing 8-4.

The Members Cup: 6 furlongs: Mountain Ash 9-7, Mamulk 9-3 Rabie al Khair 9-1, Kitty Hawk 8-11, Mars 8-10, Thamir Majid 8-10, Nosaki Pasha 8-7, Prince Farhan 8-6 Tamadhir 8-3. Romp Home 8-2.

Kalighat Trounce B.N. Rly. In Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, June 10 (PTI): Kalighat defeated Bengal Nagpur Railway by eight goals to one in this evening's first division football league. Cyclonic weather accompanied by rain, prevailed throughout the match.

Rajasthan scored their first major win beating Dalhousie by four goal to nil, while Calcutta Football Club drew with East Indian Railway each side scoring once.

Ground conditions were unenviable this evening with the outbreak of monsoon, but the young Kalighat team unquestionably proved its ability to take the field in boots and play well. The Railway team did not represent its best, some of its players failing to turn up because of the strike at Kharagpur.

Dalhousie's defeat by four clear goals was not without a mild surprise as they had a better go on a heavy ground, and their snatching a point from the league champions the other day was still prized as a glorious effort.

Calcutta F. C. held East Indian Railway, enjoying territorial advantage throughout the first half. In the eighteenth minute Falconer, inside-left, put his side ahead. On changing ends, E.I.R. forwards combined better and in the sixteenth Mewalal, centre-forward, equalised.

NEW DELHI, June 10 (PTI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, who will accompany Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on his goodwill mission to Iran and Turkey, is expected to pay ten-day visit to East Africa.

Tatas Prevail In A Scrappy Encounter

KRISHNAN & C. BRAGANZA ORDERED OFF THE FIELD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Cooperage football ground saw its first monsoonish weather cause a rather scrappy encounter in which Tatas managed to beat St. Francis Goans by the odd goal in three in the First Division of the Harwood Football League, this evening.

St. Francis Goans were the first to open their account and Tatas though they dominated were finding it difficult to penetrate a stubborn defence and a brilliant Goan goalkeeper, Christopher. Mostly all the players were booted and it took them some time to settle down. But as play progressed the game turned out to be a rather scrappy encounter and one player from each side was ordered off the field.

The sticky monsooned goalmouth cost Tatas their first goal in the thirteenth minute when F. Rebeiro, St. Francis Goans right outer sent, in a capital centre which D'Costa, the Tata custodian tried to collect but before he did so, he fell twisting his knee and Cagetan Braganza, the Goan centre forward tapped the ball into goal.

The day was a sad one for goalkeepers and within ten minutes of play after the first goal Christopher of St. Francis Goans was injured and left the field for attention but resumed after a short time. D'Costa, the left half was in goal for this brief period during which time nothing untoward occurred. It, however, appears that Christopher received a nasty kick on his head from an attacker.

But Tatas gained the equalizer soon in the twenty-fifth minute when Perumal tried a long shot from outside the box and got the ball past Christopher.

The teams crossed over on level terms and the injured players left the field for medical attention and D'Costa was definite not to take the field in the second half. Thus Tatas had to play ten men only.

Tatas resumed the second session without their regular goalie D'Costa—who was removed for medical treatment to the bonesetter. Ananthram the left outer was put in his place and gave a very good account of himself.

After much up and down play in both areas play seemed to become a little more rough. The referee in order to gain control served some warnings, but things got worse and off a penalty corner Perumal slammed the ball over the heads of the players and scored what proved to be the all important goal for Tatas.

Then the heat bubble burst. Cajetan Braganza and Krishnan in a blow to blow duel. The incident actually was hardly of note for in tackling Cajetan Braganza, Krishnan fouled him and brought him down, but Cajetan Braganza lost his head and gave Krishnan a blow to which the latter retaliated. In the meanwhile referee Natarajan came up and sent both players off the field forcibly as they still continued to argue. His decision was justified.

Then the ball swung into goalmouth and Rebeiro, a defender and the goalie were in a fall, which resulted in Rebeiro being removed for medical attention, but he returned soon.

Cajetan Braganza did not end his misdoings on the field, but once sent out he was concerned in another incident where when Papen (Jr.) was running to take a free kick, he kicked him from behind. This calls for serious action specially as Braganza was off the field.

The game ended with little interest left in play but the agitation continued behind the Tata goal and both players, Braganza and Krishnan were brought under control and escorted to the dressing rooms.

TATAS: Delphine D'Costa, Papen (Jr.), Papen (Sr.); Parameswaren, Krishnan, Damodar; Perumal, Peter Ferrao, Shetty, Anthony Braganza, Ananthram.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; W. D'Souza, D'Sa, D. Britto, D'Costa, F. Rebeiro, Silveira, C. Braganza, John Fernandes, Assiz Fernandes.

SUMMERSGILL CUP

The Summersgill Cup encounter between Asbestos Cement Sports Club and Pratap's XI proved a laughable affair with practically both sides playing barefooted on a slushy ground. The spills were far too many and ultimately Asbestos Cement ran away easy winners by five goals to nil.

The only goal scored by Asbestos in the initial half was through Kamble while Aboobaker and James added two each in the succeeding period.

CHAMPIONSHIP WON ON GOAL AVERAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fight for premier honours in this evening Junior division of the Harwood Football League were close affairs. The third division championship was claimed by Rainbow 'B' who were concerned in a goalless draw with Air Force, but won the championship on a goal average.

The Fourth Division Championship ended in a similar vein and Block Dynamos won on a goal average though they were held to a goalless draw by Youths Union. Both matches were played at the Collegetground.

Mr. G. Berry, Secretary of the WIFA presided and Mrs. Berry distributed the prizes.

The following are the final league standings:

DIVISION III

	P	W	D	L	Goals F	A	P
Rainbow SC 'B'	2	1	1	0	3	1	3
Indian Air Force	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
GIP Rly 'C'	2	2	0	2	1	4	0

DIVISION IV

Block Dynamos	3	1	2	0	3	2	4
Youths Union	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
A. Cement Com,	3	0	3	0	3	3	3
Compton Parkinson	3	0	2	1	3	4	2

CALLAN CUP

The 'A' team of the GIP Railway playing their Callan Cup encounter on the same ground against the Khandoba Vijaya team defeated their rivals by two clear goals. Both these goals which were scored in the first half of play were the result of some fine shooting by Gulab Singh.

MUSRY CUP

The Goan Sports Club 'D' team beat the GIP Railway 'E' team by the odd goal in three in the Musry Cup encounter played at the GIP Railway ground at Parel. A. Fernandes and M. Fernandes were responsible for the two goals scored by the winners, while the only goal scored for the Railway side was netted by Angelo.

H.V.M. CUP

In the HVM Cup football tournament matches played at the GIP Railway ground, Hill Eleven drew with the Dandi United, each side having scored two goals. In the other match the Fort Rangers also drew with B. K. Samaj, the two teams also shared the four goals as in the case of the earlier match. Hansraj was responsible for the two goals scored by the Fort Rangers and the credit for the two goals of the B. K. Samaj went to Thomas and Narayan, who scored one goal each.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-30 p.m. Versova RC vs Kohinoor Mills (Summersgill Cup).

4-30 p.m. BEST vs Goan Sports.

5-45 p.m. ICL vs Rashid's. (First Division Harwood League).

St Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Reserve Bank of India vs Bengal Club (Div. II).

4-30 p.m. Greater Bombay Police 'A' vs Khandoba Vijay.

5-30 p.m. General Motors vs Indian Naval Dockyard 'A' (IFL Div. I)

GIP Railway Ground, Parel

3-45 p.m. Worli United vs Khandoba Vijay F.C 'B'

4-35 p.m. Bombay Star vs Bombay Gas SC

5-35 p.m. Malabar Bamboo Manufacturers HC vs H.I. Dixon (Musry Cup).

INDIA'S ACE BADMINTON PLAYER WEDS

(By Our Badminton Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ONE more of India's leading sports personalities decided to do away with all the fanfare of publicity—which usually accompanies such occasions—when Miss Mumtaz R. Chinoy, the unchallenged woman badminton player, got married to well-known local badminton player Kishore R. Lotwalla this morning.

Mumtaz Chinoy

Kishore Lotwalla

Only a few chosen friends and close relatives witnessed the simple ceremony at the residence of the bride's brother Aziz R. Chinoy, which was performed by the Registrar.

The newly-wed couple had on many an occasion in the past proved the strength of their combination on the badminton courts in the city. Mumtaz has to her credit, among numerous memorable victories, the national singles championship in 1945 when she won India's title in Bombay. Two years later when the Danish players paid a visit to our country she lost narrowly in the third and deciding game to the officially ranked number one woman badminton player in the world, Mrs. Tony Ahm, in the final of the National Championship on the well-known courts of the Bombay Gymkhana.

We wish, along with numerous of their admirers, the newly-wed couple all the happiness and prosperity that life has to offer.

B.E.S.T. WIN GOAN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Mediocre Boxing Witnessed At The C. J. Hall

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE B.E.S.T. SPORTS CLUB scored a resounding victory in the Fourth Annual Goan Team Boxing Championships winning every one of the six scheduled fights. The Goans had a bad day. The B.E.S.T. become the new holders, winning it from Rangers Sports Club who did not enter a team this year. The standard of boxing this evening was mediocre.

Capt. E. F. Pizey, Captain Superintendent, Indian Naval Dockyard presided and Mrs. Pizey distributed the prizes.

Thomas, the Western India Champion gained a quick verdict against M. Dias to give B.E.S.T. their first victory in the championship round. He punished, Dias so severely that the referee was forced to stop the fight in the second round as Dias could not take it any longer. The result of this fight was foregone conclusion.

The B.E.S.T. were having things quite their own way Lalji followed Thomas to gain a point's win over Venegan. Then Rodricks had a similar decision over V. Dias. Roquizinho gained a quick verdict over John Kenny with a T.K.O. verdict in the second round. The referee stopping the fight as Kenny could take it no longer.

The B.E.S.T. gained another surprise verdict when Gomes quite conceding 10 lbs. to his heavier opponent J. D'Souza of the Goans won on a knock out in the 2nd round when D'Souza went down for the count in pain, pulling a thigh muscle.

The last fight of the evening also brought in a well merited win for the B.E.S.T. Ferrier in a wild game of pugilism got the better of his more seasoned rival Michael Carvalho to win narrowly on points.

The following were the results:—

CHAMPIONSHIP BOUTS

A. Thomas (B.E.S.T.) 111 lbs beat M. Dias (Goans) 112 lbs on a T.K.O. in the second round. The referee stopping the fight.

S. V. Lalji (104 lbs) B.E.S.T. beat P. Venegan (111 lbs) Goans on points.

M. Rodricks (119 lbs) B.E.S.T. beat V. Dias (118 lbs) on points.

F. Roquizinho (126 lbs) B.E.S.T. beat John Kenny (122 lbs) Goans on a T.K.O. in the second round. The referee stopped the fight.

B. Gomes (126 lbs) B.E.S.T. beat J. D'Souza (136 lbs) Goans on a knock out.

H. Ferrier (145 lbs) B.E.S.T. beat M. Carvalho (139 lbs) Goans on points.

SPECIAL CONTESTS

A. Meyers (109 lbs) N.N.H. beat L. Stapleton (107 lbs) St. Mary's on a T.K.O. (The referee awarding the fight to the former as Stapleton could not take the ring in the third round on medical grounds).

H. C. Janardan (133 lbs) Police beat Stkr. Mech. Dunn (129 lbs) I.N.S. Sutlej on points.

Diogo D'Souza (B.G.A.A.) 106 lbs beat A. Michael (N.N.H.) 102 lbs on points.

L. Govind (92 lbs) B.E.S.T. beat C. Machado (97 lbs) B.B.C. on points.

K Brown (104 lbs) B.B.C. beat M. Mendis (102 lbs) N.N.H. on points.

HOCKEY DANCE GREAT SUCCESS

Association Benefits By Approximately Rs. 7000

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hockey dance organized by the BPHA to help the Association tide over the heavy loss sustained financially this season brought into the coffers quite a considerable sum. The proceeds being in the neighbourhood of Rs. 7000.

Almost everyone connected with hockey in the city contributed in a large measure towards the success of function, and for once the members of the Managing Committee were seen in high spirits with the cares of the conduct of the game left in the background.

Exhibition Hockey Match Against Bombay Drawn

POONA, June 10 (PTI): The Maharashtra Hockey Association Eleven wasting no fewer than half a dozen "sitters" were concerned in a one-one draw against a Bombay Hockey Association Elecen in an exhibition match today.

A huge holiday crowd that turned up to see a strong Bombay Eleven were disappointed to see the visitors field a mediocre side. The home team were the better of the two teams and have themselves to blame for not recording an easy victory. The home team were th efirst to score in the seventeenth minute, Dadoo banging the board off a short corner.

Crossing over in arrears, the visitors made determined efforts for the equaliser and mid-way through the second-half F. Correa of the 'Times of India' scored off a pass from J. Vaz. The home team thereafter wasted sitters after sitters and the match ended in a draw each side scoring once.

The teams were:

MAHARASHTRA: Sultan, Mallellu, Lingam, Yusuf, Diago Desouza, Gabriel, Aspat, Pillay, Dadoo, G. Nimal and Bhatia

BOMBAY: Mendonca, A. Dias, P. Fernandez, H. DeSouza, A. Miranda, L. DeSoua, Lz. Vaz, J. Vaz, F. Correa, N. Rodrigues and F. Coutinho

CHINA TO JOIN ROUBLE BLOC

New Currency In Line With Moscow

HONGKONG, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): The Peking Government is considering the question of issuing new currency to replace the present "Uen Min Piao" currency and enable China to join the Soviet-sponsored rouble bloc, according to sources said to be close to Peking's economic planners.

The currency plan calls for the adoption of a gold standard along the same lines as the recent Russian action in revaluing the rouble, these sources said.

The Peking authorities would fix the gold price at 35 United States dollars per ounce and try to induce hoarders to dispose of their holdings government, they added.

The authorities were reported to be of the opinion that China must sooner or later enter the world market and that it was, therefore, necessary to have a currency generally acceptable.

Red China's Envoy To Indonesia

DJAKARTA, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): The Indonesian Foreign Ministry announced today that the Chinese Peoples Republic had appointed Wang Ten Shu as its first Ambassador to Indonesia. He will arrive here within a few days.

The Chinese Communist Government recognised Indonesia two months ago when it was agreed to exchange ambassadors.

The Indonesian Ambassador to Peking has not yet been named.

Deep Depression

MADRAS, June 10. (PTI): Yesterday's depression in the north Bay of Bengal has intensified and lay this morning a sa deep depression about 100 miles to the south of Calcutta, weather experts said here today. It is likely to move northwest or north and cross the coast near Calcutta by this evening.

Under its influence cyclonic weather is likely to prevail today over the Southern districts of West Bengal.

SIMLA: The Punjab Government have decided to refund Rs. 4,400 to eleven political sufferers in the state. The amount had been realised by previous Government by way of fine from them for taking part in national movements.

The flagdraped coffin, bearing the Field-Marshal's plumed hat and baton, being borne by men of the Black Watch from the Army launch at Westminster Pier.

MINISTERS MEET SARDAR

MUSSOOREE, June 10 (PTI): Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of Indian Parliament, who arrived in Dehra-Dun yesterday, met Sardar Patel at Circuit House and, it is learnt, discussed legislative matters.

Mr. Mavlankar will return to Delhi this evening. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power also met the Deputy Prime Minister on his way to Mussooree.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, and Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, Minister for Industry and Supply, will meet Sardar Patel tomorrow.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS S. AFRICA

U. N. Body Informed

NEW DELHI, June 10 (UPI): India's decision not to participate in the proposed Round Table Conference to discuss the problem of Indians in South Africa following te refusal of the Union Government to postpone consideration of the Group Areas Bill, has been communicated to the U.N. Security Council through India's Representative at Lake Success, Mr. Gopala Menon, it was learnt here today.

Copies of the correspondence which the Government of India had with the South African Government on this subject, are also being forwarded.

AT GANDHI SAMADHI

Rajendra Prasad To Plant First Tree

NEW DELHI, June 10 (PTI): President Dr. Rajendra Prasad will plant the first tree near the Mahatma Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat on July 1 to inaugurate the national tree planting week. Several foreign embassies in Delhi, it is learnt, have responded to the appeal of the Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi and offered to join in the planting of trees around the samadhi.

Planting of trees at Rajghat is part of the Delhi tree planting campaign, aiming at the planting of 20,000 trees in and around Delhi. Two committees have already been constituted, one for the urban area and the other for rural areas.

President Dr. Rajendra Prasad who has shown keen interest in gardening has ordered that all round the Government House estate, fruit trees should be planted and accordingly fifty grafts of good quality mango trees have been secured and will be planted when the monson breaks. Several fruit trees like jackfruit, black berries, citrus, and bananas have already been planted in the estate.

BAN EXTENDED: The order of the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar prohibiting arms dealers of Ahmednagar from selling arms and ammunition to and individual licence holder without a special permit from him has been extended for two months from June 10, 1950.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

Talks On Newsprint Situation

QUEBEC, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): Eight Commonwealth editors and publisher today completed the first round of the Seventh Imperial Press Conference here, and prepared to leave tomorrow for a three day visit to Montreal.

Today, the delegates continued a busy round of their social engagements. They also toured the famed isle of Orleans, a few miles from the city on the Sant Lawrence river.

Tonight, they were entertained by three Canadian newsprint producers.

The delegates were reported to have had informal talks with newsprint sources here concerning the situation in many commonwealth countries, where tight supplies are a matter of concern.

Mehrally To Preside

MADRAS, June 10 (PTI): The All-India conference of the Socialist Party will be held in Madras from July 8 to 12, the secretary of the reception committee of the conference announced today.

Mr. Yusuf Mehrally, Socialist leader, has been elected President of the conference. Over 1,000 delegates and 5,000 members visitors from all parts of India are expected to attend the conference.

S. African Indians Will Not Surrender

HAIL DELHI DECISION TO BOYCOTT R.T.C.

DURBAN, June 10, (PTI-Reuter).

"THE only thing that now remains for India, Pakistan and United Nations to do is to take firmer measures than they have hitherto taken against the South African authorities" says the South African Congress, commenting on India's decision not to take part in the proposed Round-Table Conference on the Indian question in South Africa.

The Congress says the Union Government have throughout shown a lack of sincerity in finding an amicable solution to the Indian question. "Before the Round Table Conference could take place the Union Government went full steam ahead with further racial legislation as embodied in the Group Areas Bill with the Indians as the chief target".

NO SURRENDER

"Come what may, in spite of hardships and cruelties that will be their lot the South African Indians have resolved not to surrender to the Nationalist Government's policy of expatriation. They will continue to struggle against the racial oppression until victory is achieved.

In another statement Dr Y. M. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, says: "Indians in South Africa welcome news of India's decision not to take part in talks with the Union Government under the grave shadows of the Group Areas Bill which menaces the lives and liberties of our people in South Africa.

"It is clear that the Government's solution of the Indian problem is mass expatriation and the Group Areas Bill is merely an instrument to give effect to this diabolic policy by strangling the Indian economically once he is in his own group", he added.

Pt. Nehru Accepts Invitation To Visit Mexico

EXHORTS INDONESIAN YOUTHS TO CONSOLIDATE FREEDOM

BANDOENG, West Java, June 10. (PTI-Reuter).

The Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said here today that he had accepted an invitation to visit Mexico, but had not yet decided on a date.

PANDIT NEHRU today asked the youths of Indonesia not to treat freedom in a casual way or to "imagine that it can continue and enlarge itself without incessant effort," cables Ramachandran, PTI special correspondent.

"Eternal vigilance and hard work are the price we have always to pay for liberty," he said.

"We live in a hard and dangerous world, full of perils, and no man knows what tomorrow may bring. If we are to preserve our freedom we have to be wise and understanding of this world's problems and to work hard to strengthen our people and nation. Only strong and stout hearts can survive and maintain their freedom. Those who waste their energy in talk and discussions and petty conflict do ill service to the nation at any time and more so at this critical period in the world's history" the India's Prime Minister declared.

"The world has changed and many of the slogans and discussions of yesterday are out of date now. Even if you talk of anti-imperialism, you have to think in different terms today, for imperialism in the form of the old colonialism is no longer a major menace, though it still continues in places," Pandit Nehru continued.

"Imperialism, however, survives in other forms and other garbs and may even talk in terms of freedom and social change. We have, therefore, to be on our guard against words and phrases which have lost or changed their meaning."

Pandit Nehru said for a young nation like Indonesia the first duty was to consolidate itself and build up a united people co-operating together in the great tasks of today. Those tasks were the maintenance of political freedom and its extension in the economic sphere, so that the living standards of the people in general were raised and the curse of poverty and unemployment banished. It was wrong to allow empty enthusiasm to take the place of solid work without which no people could raise themselves.

Youths of Indonesia had a proud and a tremendous task before them—the building up of their country and the advancement of their people. Those who worked for great causes not only served that cause—but raised their own stature in the process, Pandit Nehru said.

Talking of youth, Pandit Nehru said, "When we are young we dream brave dreams and think of how we shall realise them. Looking back, I find that some at least of the dreams that came to me in youth have been realised, though not, in the way I imagined, and some still remain unfulfilled.

President Soekarno, speaking after Pandit Nehru called for "a second revolution." He said: "As Pandit Nehru said we must finish with destruction and start co-operation. It will take a long time to build a new nation."

A MARTYR HONOURED

BANDOENG, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): Pandit Nehru threw flowers into the fast-flowing Tjitarun river here in honour of an Indonesian guerilla fighter who was killed there in 1946 while blowing up a bridge as Indonesian forces retreated before British troops.

Today, as a long convoy of 40 cars approached the river, President Soekarno ordered them to halt.

He then led the Indian Prime Minister and his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to the centre of a roughly constructed wooden bridge where a reception committee was waiting.

Addressing Pandit Nehru in English, a citizen of a nearby village said: "Please allow me to present to you these flowers which our river is anxious to receive from your hands."

VISIT TO VOLCANO

The Indian Prime Minister, continuing his tour of Java, today drove 50 miles to the towering volcanic peak of Papandauan.

He was accompanied by President Soekarno, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Prime Minister of Indonesia, and Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Pandit Nehru and the Indonesian leaders signed their names on a stone monument which had been specially erected to commemorate the visit.

Before they left, expert Javanese stone craftsmen were already starting to chisel the signatures into the stone.

Dr. Soekarno then led his guests down 1,500 feet into the volcano's immense crater.

The route to the volcano lay through the richest plantations in Java, studded here and there with cinchona groves and coffee plants.

Many centuries ago Hindus lived in areas along the route and many names of Sanskrit root have remained.

Many signs testify to Hindu culture. A Shiva image stands at the head of Tuitarum river and local legend abounds with tales of places where hermits once dwelt.

ELECTIONS IN BERLIN

West Rejects Soviet Suggestions

BERLIN, June 10, (PTI-Reuter): The three Western Commandants in Berlin today rejected most of the conditions put forward by Col. Alexis Yelisarov, Soviet Deputy Commandant for the holding of free elections throughout Berlin.

In a letter to Col. Yelisarov, they said most of his suggestions were unacceptable.

The Commandant's letter referred to Col. Yelisarov's letter of May 8 in which he outlined seven conditions under which free elections throughout Berlin might be held.

The conditions included the withdrawal of occupation troops prior to the elections and the abolition of sector boundaries.

Hyderabad Tenancy Act

HYDERABAD Dn. June 10 ((PTI): The Hyderabad Government promulgated the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act today.

Under the Act all tenants actually cultivating agricultural lands will be deemed to be protected tenants, unless the land-holder takes steps to establish the contrary.

Leave Ministers Alone, Appeals Mahatab

NEW DELHI, June 10 (PTI): Mr Hare Krishna Mahatab, Industry and Supply Minister, appealed to Congress workers today to "refrain from giving advices to Government" till the various problems facing the country were solved.

A Minister, he said, was like the driver of a car. "As the car crashes when the driver is disturbed, so that Minister loses his nerves, if he is constantly disturbed by conflicting advices from his co-woerks."

Mr. Mahatab was speaking at a reception given by the national club to him and Mr. Sri Prakasa, Commerce Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, and Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, rehabilitation Minister.

Referring to his earlier declaration that he would not make public speeches as a Minister, Mr. Mahatab said: "I am addressing these few words not in the capacity of a Minister but as a volunteer who has worked [illegible] throughout my life."

Indonesian Defence Minister Threatens To Resign

DJAKARTA, June 10 (PTI-Reuter). THE Indonesian Defence Minister, the Sultan of Jogjakarta, today threatened to resign if troops of the former Colonial Dutch Army were not incorporated in the Indonesian Army or demobilised by July 26.

He was reported as saying this in an interview with the Dutch East Indies News Agency, Aneta.

The Sultan, who is visiting East Java where the situation had been deteriorating in the last few months, promised in a radio speech to take "strong measures" against trouble-makers in the area and would not hesitate to punish publicly "all elements hampering reconstruction."

The Indonesian Military Commander, Colonel Sunokamo, is to be replaced by his Deputy Chief of Staff, Colonel Bambeng Sugeno.

SANE GURUJI IN HOSPITAL

Mr. Sane Guruji was found in an unconscious state at his residence at Dadar. He was promptly removed to K. E. M. Hospital. On Saturday night, his condition was said to be grave.

Communal Situation In Both Countries Improves

But Both Govt.s Must Exercise Greatest Vigilance, Says Biswas

CALCUTTA, June 10 (PTI): Mr. C. C. Biswas, India's Minister for Minorities, declared here today on his return from his tour of East Pakistan with Dr. A.M. Malik Pakistan's Minister for Minorities. "The situation in both countries is now much better than it was before the agreement. But, he added, "it is obvious that the most firm and patient handling is still necessary if normalcy and confidence are to be fully restored quickly".

Mr. Biswas made his declaration in a statement to the press. For the complete success of the pact, he said, it was necessary that both Governments should continue to exercise the greatest vigilance, that every government officer, high or low, should play his part and redouble his efforts and that cases should be investigated with the utmost promptitude and prosecuted vigorously.

"Nothing would affect confidence among the minorities in either country more than ill-treatment of a returning migrant or keeping him out of his hearth and home", he added.

Appealing to the press for restraint, Mr. Biswas said: "The newspapers must, for the sake of the large section of minorities still living in India and Pakistan, observe the utmost restraint and endeavour to create an atmosphere of mutual goodwill. Constant reiteration of the theory that the pact is doomed to failure will help no one, least of all the minorities."

NEW DELHI, (My Mail): In peace, as in war, the Military Nursing Service is doing a fine job. War brought it recognition in the for m of commendations and awards but today it does its work, no less important, away from the glare of publicity, in t he true spirit of service.

MONSOON IN CALCUTTA BEGINS WITH CYCLONE

Gale Gathering Momentum

CALCUTTA, June 10. (P.T.I.) The north-easterly wind which brought first monsoon showers to Calcutta city yesterday afternoon, gathered momentum today and by noon had reached a maximum velocity of 60 miles. A light drizzle persisted since dawn.

TRANSPORT CONTROLLER ARRESTED

Possession Of Stolen Property Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Captain M. S. Dalal, State Transport Divisional Controller, Ahmedabad, was arrested at his residence at Colaba on charge of possessing stolen goods. The police also searched the Sewri Ordnance Depot where formerly Mr. Dalal was working as an officer of the Motor Vehicle Department.

It transpires that goods worth lakhs of rupees have been missing from the Sewri Depot, and nineteen persons have been arrested uptodate in this connection. Property worth Rs. 40,000 have been so far recovered.

CALCUTTA: Mr. Deven Sen, General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial National Trade Union Congress, in a statement today urged the Kharagpur railway workers to end their ten day old strike from tomorrow and resume their duties

Many trees along the highways of the city had their branches torn off by the gale, but no serious hindrence to traffic was reported.

The Saturday holiday atmosphere was absent this afternoon. Office workers returning home abandoned their umbrellas against the heavy wind. They laughed and cheered as they saw rickshaws sailing backwards or hats wheeling with the wind.

The gale by 2 p.m. had reached a maximum speed of 68 miles an hour.

The port authorities at Dum Dum were diverting planes to Allahabad and other suitable airports as they considered it unsafe for landing. Some planes, however, had arrived and taken off from Dum Dum in the morning.

Meteorological experts here forecast no any appreciable improvement till tomorrow morning.

Similar cyclonic conditions were also reported from the West Bengal coastal areas.

According to a wireless message received by the State Government today from Namkhana, near Sagar Islands in the 24-Parganas, 30 miles to the South of Calcutta, cyclonic condition was prevailing there since yesterday evening. The cyclone was gradually gaining in velocity and moving towards north, the message added.

Many huts had collapsed in the area and trees uprooted.

The Congress Seva Del will have its own branch at Nehru Nagar, near Shriram Mill at Ferguson Road. This branch will be ceremonially inaugurated today by Shri G. B. Mahashabde, General Secretary of the B P C C at 8 a.m.

The Way Of The Exams!

SURAT, June 10 (PTI).

AN S.S.C. student of a local high school is in a dilemma: he does not know if he has passed or failed in the last examination.

The student, Smn. Choksi was declared successful in the published results, but th Head Master of his school had received a letter two days earlier, directing him to inform the student that the latter's marks in mathematics were found insufficient, and that he had failed in the examination.

The letter, however, bore no signature, and the Head Master is now awaiting confirmation from the S.S.C. Board.

he does not know if he has

DIXON RETURNS TO SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, June 10, (PTI): The U N Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, returned to Srinagar this evening after spending few hours at Sonemarg.

On Monday he is expected to fly round different parts of the valley and have an aerial view of it. On June 13 he will proceed to Jammu and visit Poonch.

It is not known whether Sir Owen fly to "Azad" territory straight from Poonch or not.

Socialist Leader Resigns From Party

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 10: A split has occurred in Gujerat Socialist Party. It is learnt most reliably that Jayant Dalal, a leading Socialist worker and ex-secretary of Gujerat Socialist Party, has resigned from the party. The reason for this is not known.

Champaran Farm Inquiry Commission

PATNA, June 9 (PTI): Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia, Chairman of the Champaran Farm Inquiry Commission outlined at a press conference here this evening a four point programme for changing the land tenure system in Champaran. One of his suggestions was reduction of all holdings to thirty acres per family.

Replying to a question if the Commission would also investigate cases in which Socialists had taken settlements of lands as alleged recently by Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Revenue Minister of Bihar, Dr. Lohia said that he would be prepared to investigate any such cases even if they were brought to his notice by the private individual.

NEW DELHI June 10: The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,43,13,740 for financing permanent improvement schemes under the food production campaign of the Government of f Madhya Pradeh, it is learnt here.

SCHEDULED CASTE FEDERATION MEETS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

POONA, June 10 (UPI):

WHAT were described as "momentous deliberations" regarding the future policy of the Bombay State Scheduled Castes Federation, commenced here this afternoon behind closed doors. Over 400 workers of the Federation from over the state, including presidents and secretaries of the district and taluka branches of the Federation, are participating in the deliberations.

Problems like the future organisational set-up of the Federation, its relation wit hlabour and similar organisations, its theoritical stand, co-operation with other political parties, and the forthcoming general elections will be dealth with during the course of the deliberationsm. The discussions were not ope nto the press.

It is understood that Shri B. K. Gaikwad, President of the Bombay State Scheduled Castes Federation, who was in the chair, while addressing the gathering at the commencement of the discussions, declared that the Federation was a very powerful organisation and a force to be reckoned with.

Railway Tickets Mystery

PURI, June 10, (PTI): About three thousand unused railway tickets were recovered from a drain here yesterday morning. The tickets were meant for different destinations from Gajapatinagar station on the Vizianagram-Parbatipur section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Police investigations are in progress.

India Tells Reason For Not Attending R. T. C.

SOUTH AFRICA UNWILLING TO DEFER DISCRIMINATION

LAKE SUCCESS, June 10 (PTI).

INDIA yesterday told the United Nations that the attitude of the South African Government on pending 'discriminatory' legislation in the Union had compelled it to withhold participation in the proposed Round-Table Conference on the treatment of Indians in South Africa, cables D. P. Wagle, PTI correspondent.

Mr. M. Gopala Menon, acting leader of the Indian Delegation sent to the Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, a communication on behalf of the Government of India explaining that the South African Government's "refusal to stop action on its Group Bill" was the reason for this decision.

The memorandum set out in detail attempts of the Indian Government since April this year to persuade the Union Government to suspend action on the Group Areas Bill and the holding of the Round Ttable Conference, and the South African Government's refusal to meet the Government of India's wishes in this regard.

When the General Assembly dealt with this subject last year, it passed a resolution—with only South Africa dissenting—calling upon the three countries concerned (the third is Pakistan) to meet in Conference and discuss the question "in the spirit of the universal declaration of human rights."

PAKISTAN UNDECIDED

A spokesman of the Pakistan Delegation said his delegation had so far received no instructions to communicate the Pakistan point of view to the United Nations.

MOSCOW WELCOMES FINNISH PREMIER

New Trade Agreement To Be Signed

MOSCOW, June 10 (PTI-Reuter)

Soldiers, flags, music and Russian government leaders welcomed Dr. Urho Kekkonen Finland's Prime Minister, to Moscow yesterday to sign a new trade agreement between the two countries.

When the premier's train pulled into the beflagged central station from Leningrad a 60-piece military band played the national anthems of the Soviet Union and of Finland and a guard of honour of the Moscow garrison presented arms as the Premier walked down the platform beside M. Andrei Gromyko Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, M.A. Munshikov, new Minister for Foreign Trade and M. Anatas Minoyan member of the Communist Party Politburo.

The new agreement is reported to be for five years. Previous agreements between the two countries have been for one year only.

MADRAS PLANS TO CATCH MORE FISH

MADRAS, June 10 (PTI): The Madras Fisheries Department is now actively engaged in devising means to step up fish catches, especially in the present condition of food shortage, by employing improved tackle and mechanised boats, it is officially learnt.

I. A. F. Training: The Last Phase

BANGALORE, June 10 (PTI): The final phase of training programme for IAF camp of exercise at Jelahanka called the "exercise garbar" concluded yesterday with an impressive passing out parade, entirely conducted by the trainee officers of the Technical Training College and consisted of trainee airmen from all the ground training schools.

MR. R. P. MATHUR DEAD

LONDON, June 10. (PTI): Mr. R. P Mathur, Deputy Director General of Supplies, Government of India, died at a London hospital on Thursday night two days after he was in Britain on leave.

COMMUNIST ARRESTED

Alleged Connection With Dacoity And Raids

MASULIPATAM, June 10 (UPI): The special branch police, Masulipatam has arrested two prominent Communists namely Somulu and Ramachandrudu, of Nalgonda district, Hyderabad State. These two Communists were wanted in connection with some cases of murder and dacoity.

It is also stated that these two were members of a Communist corps in Nalgonda District which was responsible for several raids into Krishna district.

DATES OF CONGRESS SESSION NOT FIXED

NASIK, May 10 (UPI): The Secretary of the Provisional Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress session, has contradicted a report appearing in a section of the press about the dates of the session here.

He states that the exact dates on which session will be held have not been fixed and is still the subject of correspondence between the AICC office and the Reception Committee.

Newspapers desirous of sending their representatives to the session should inform the Reception Committee, Golf Club, Nasik, before the end of this month, says the secretary in a statement.

He adds that owing to the decision of the Congress Working Committee to hold the session strictly for conduct of business, issue of press passes will naturally be restricted and Reception Committee will issue press passes after careful scrutiny and after considering each request on its merit.

Mr. B. S. Hiray, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Vasantrao Naik, Secretary of the Construction Sub-Committee, who had been to Bombay to consult experts, are expected to place before the Reception Committee, the final plans and estimates for the construction of Gandhi Nagar. Some modifications were made in the original plans submitted by the architects.

B. N. Rau Leaves Clinic

NEW YORK June 10 (PTI-Reoter): Mr. Benegal Narasing Rau, India's permanent delegate to the United Nations, yesterday left the clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, after an abdominal operation.

Later he flew to Colorado Springs, A 6,000 ft. high health resort in the rocky mountain to convalesce before returning to New York.

Goods Train Derailed: None Injured

GWALIOR, June 10 (PTI): Nine goods wagons of a Scindia State Railway mixed train were capsized and a third class bogie derailed at mile 16 between Sambalgarh and Rampadadi at 12-20 p.m. yesterday.

None was injured. Transhipment of passengers had being arranged pending the clearing up of the clocked railway track.

TWO MORE DIE IN PATIALA

PATIALA, June 10 (PTI): The death roll in the Patiala jail mutiny rose to eight, two more prisoners having succumbed to their injuries in the Rajendra Hospital.

A DEAL BETWEEN THE 'HAVES' & 'HAVE NOTS'

India Suggests Way Out Of The World's Food Mess

STOCKHOLM, June 10, (PTI-Reuter).

AN INDIAN solution towards solving the problem of plenty in some countries and scarcity in others was the most practical result of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers' nine-day Convention which ended here yesterday.

India's solution was embodied in a proposal forced through by her chief delegate Shri Mohan Wahi and his colleagues. Under it, the Federation's "have" member countries are to draw up lists of surplus farm products in their countries and suggest prices and conditions for their sale to the "have not" countries.

The "have-not" countries are to draw up statements of their food requirements. Then, the member countries of plenty and the member countries of scarcity will negotiate an agreement between themselves for transferring the surpluses to the need areas. After that, they will press their Governments to embody their agreement in international trading agreements. Australia, Canada and the United States are the countries of plenty and India is one of the countries of scarcity.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL

Another Indian proposal accepted by the Convention was for young farmers from the agriculturally more backward countries to receive practical training on modern farms in the agriculturally more progressive countries.

Their training on agricultural and dairy farms will be sponsored by the Federation.

Sri R. V. Swaminathan, another Indian delegate, gave the Federation facts and figures to illustrate the world's unequal food production and consumption.

"The average yield of rice per acre in India is 731 lbs" he said. "But the average yield is 1,005 lbs in Burma, 1549 in China, 3,190 in Italy and 1,427 in the United States.

"The yield of wheat per acre is 636 lbs in India, and 1140 in Europe.

"Agriculture in India has been a gamble in monsoon, to the vagaries of which irrigation is the only effective solution.

"The most dominant fact in the world food economy is the mal-distribution of production.

"The continent of Asia, excluding Soviet Russia, maintains more than half of the worlds population, with less than one thrd of the cultivated land. North America, on the other hand, has more than 21 per cent of the cultivated land with only eight per cent of the population.

"Consequently the world is divided into surplus areas and deficit areas.

"On April 1 this year, the supplies for export and carry over reserves in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia amounted to 921,000,000 bushels, 13 per cent greater than in 1949.

"But in India, the estimated food deficit on the basis of twelve ounces per adult is 2,800,000 tons."

FOR A MARTYR'S FATHER

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a personal letter to Shri Nanik Motwani General Secretary, Sind Hindu Seva Samiti, has informed him that he has granted Rs. 1,000 plus a compassionate allowance of Rs. 50 per month to the old and disabled father of the late Shri Hemu Kalani, the young martyr of Sind, who was hanged by the British Government during the 1942 'Quit India' movement.

PARIS, June 10 (PTI-Reuter)

The Government of Belgium Holland Luxembourg Western Germany and Italy have all agreed to the date of June 20 proposed by France for the opening of Paris talks on the Schuman Plan for a coal and steel pool, official sources said here yesterday.

Plane Burnt By Its Own Guns!

FAKENHAM (Norfolk), June 10 (PTI-Reuter): A burst of fire from one of its own guns caused the North Sea crash on Wednesday night of an American Superfortress, plane Commander Henry J. Walsh disclosed here yesterday.

One of the gun turrets, he said, fired into one of the engines. The burst into flames.

Efforts failed to quell the fire by a speed burst and the aircraft finally dived to doom after "bale out" orders had been given.

Nawab Of Bhopal Hails Delhi Pact

KARACHI, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal said in an interview just before his departure for London this morning that the best and true interests of both India and Pakistan demanded the faithful implementation of the Liaquat-Nehru Agreement, "which", he said, "has ushered in a new era of goodwill, cordiality and mutual understanding between the two countries."

The Bhopal ruler made it clear that he was in Karachi "on no political mission of any sort", adding, "I am on my way to Europe on medical advice and to attend to some of my urgent personal business matters, and have stayed here for a few days to meet some of my very old friends, whom I have not seen or spoken to for many years."

The Promised Link

TINNEVELLY, June 10. (PTI): Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways and Transport, Government of India, said here that construction of the railway, linking Tinnevelly and Cape-Comorin was certain, but he could not say how soon it could be done.

Tourist Promotion

NEW DELHI, June 10. (PTI): Questions relating to the development of tourist traffic, particularly from the United States, will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the American Tourist Promotion Group to be held in Bombay early next week.

Dr. Gidwani

CALCUTTA, June 10 (UPI): Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President of the All India Refugee Association arrived in Calcutta today. He will meet Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee and discuss with him the problem of East Bengal refugees.

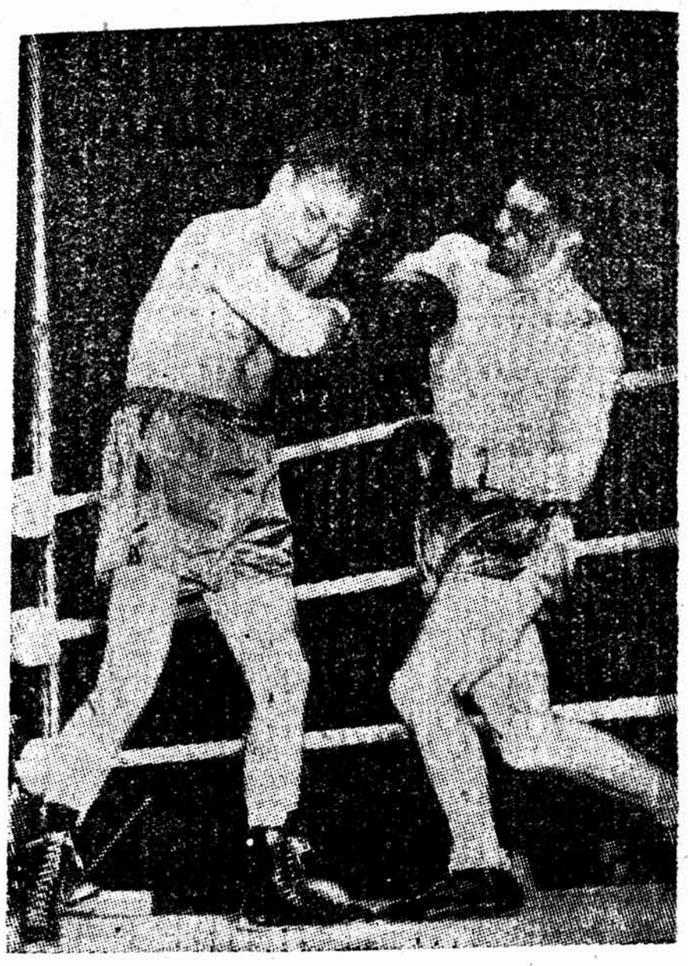
Bird That Was Aged 100 Years

LONDON (PTI-Reuter): The London Zoo has just lost one of its oldest inhabitants—an Australian slender-billed cockatoo said to have been "well over 100 years old."

Age did not affect its agility. It was always a dancer and was dancing jigs in the Zoo parrot house up to the time it dead.

It has been at the London Zoo since 1913. But, though pet names are the custom there, it always remained anonymous.

THE SWING THAT SAVOLD FAILED TO DUCK



American Lee Savold won the world heavyweight championship in the 4th round of a 15-round contest in London on Tuesday night, when Bruce Woodcock was forced to retire with a badly cut eye. In the picture alongside, Woodcock with his face covered with blood, connects with a right swing on Savold's jaw during the last round when Bruce had to retire.

U. S. FORCES ARE

Sufficient For Defence, But Not For War

OMAR BRADLEY'S BELIEF

WASHINGTON, June 10, (PTI- Reuter).

AMERICAN armed forces are sufficient for defence, but will not be enough to fight a major war even by July 1, 1951, General Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has told Congress.

In testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee released yesterday, General Bradley said he felt the United States was on the way to attaining "the necessary forces to prevent a disastrous attack from crippling this nation."

He felt America's forces plus those of friendly nations would be enough "to win a war if it comes".

If Russia went to war, she would probably move in the Far East as well as in Europe, he said in answer to a question.

General Bradley was testifying in support of a thirteen thousand million dollar military budget for the year beginning on July 1.

General J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, said top priority was being given to development of a "family of tanks superior to those of any possible future enemy."

The Army was developing an anti-aircraft rocket effective against high speed aircraft at altitudes and ranges impossible for anti-aircraft guns, he stated.

WINDFALL FOR CALCUTTA

One Million Dollars For Health Institute

MADRAS, June 10 (PTI)—Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Chairman of the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation, stated today that the public health institute at Calcutta would develop into an international centre for maternity and child welfare.

Dr. Mudaliar, who returned to Madras today by air after attending the third session of the World Health Assembly at Geneva as a member of the Indian Delegation, told PTI that one million dollars had been made available for the development of the Calcutta institute into an international health centre. He expected the Government of India also to make a proportionate contribution to the centre.

FOOD AND NOT ARMAMENT

Patil On Plan To Foil Communism

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, (PTI-Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, suggested at a press conference here today that the United States "should export food rather than armaments to combat communism."

Mr. Patil, visiting the United States as head of the Indian Government's film inquiry committee, said that communis was bred in conditions of poverty and squalor, rather than in a country that had a high living standard such as the United States.

He defended India's recognition of Communist China as merely "a recognition of facts". It followed that of Britain.

Accompanying Mr. Patil is his neice, Miss Anu Nadkarni, who after taking a master's degree at Columbia University, New York, has begun studying for a master's degree in radio at the university of Southern California.

She is to take part in the direction of Bombay state radio when she returns to India within several months.

Mr. Patil will visit New York on June 15, and Washington on June 28. He will then leave for Britain.

Later, he will visit Switzerland and Italy, and will continue his study of the motion picture industry during his trip home.

Patiala Prisoners Surrender

CHIEF MINISTER'S INTERVENTION SUCCEEDS

PATIALA, June 10 (PTI): A batch of 60 defiant prisoners who had barricaded the cells in one of the barracks in the Patiala Central Jail formally surrendered themselves this morning on the personal intervention of the Chief Minister, Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, it is authoritatively learnt now.

The prisoners had declined to come out of the barrack in spite of persuasive efforts of the officials and non-officials.

Accompanied by Mr. Isavaran, Chief Secretary, Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala visited the Central Jail this morning and reasoned with the prisoners for more than two hours. The Chief Minister, it is learnt, assured them that their legitimate grievances would be redressed and that there would be no victimisation. The prisoners thereupon finally gave themselves up at 10-30 this morning.

A magisterial enquiry into the jail mutiny has been ordered by the Chief Minister. The Deputy Commissioner of Patiala has been directed to personally examine the cause of the mutiny, record prisoners version and submit his report as early as possible.

Eye-Witness' Story

PATIALA, June 10 (UPI): Giving an eye witness account of the incident leading to the death of six prisoners in the Central Jail, Patiala, on June 8, Sardar Balbir Singh, Inspector-General of Police in an interview this morning expressed the view that according to evidence so far available the entire episode was preplanned by life convicts. He said that on Thursday, at about 3-30 p.m. the prisoners from the life termers barrack shouted "jaikaras" and came out with improvised weapons. This appeared to be a prepared signal and other prisoners also came out from other barracks. They rapidly collected implements and lathies from the factory area in the jail.

The Inspector General of Prisons, on hearing the alarm, immediately went to the scene along with a couple of warders. He tried to stop the prisoners and asked them the reason for all this. One of the prisoners hit him with a lethi on the back By this time the armed guard of jail warders had arrived with their weapons and they opened fire on the rowdy mob which numbered about 250.

DEVOTEES OF ART SOCIETY

The Devotees of Art Society was initiated by some enthusiasts five years ago. Promotion of Art, particularly in the field of Stoge, has remained as its foremost objective. Members were not slow to realize the deplorable set-back of the Stage following the growth of the film industry and were convinced that only by concerted action an attempt could be made to revive the Stage.

The inaugural play 'Pathi Bakthi' was put on board, early in 1946 aid a repeat performance of the play was subsequeotly given in aid of the South Indian Football Club. A combined-feature-play in English, Hindi and Tamil was the next attraction of the Society, and the same was featured in aid of the Bihar Riot Relief Fund. The funltion was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai.

A lavish lostume-play entitled "Manohara" was staged twice successfully in aid of the Indian Gymkhana (Matcnga) Ltd. and the Matunga Athletic Club, for benefit of their building fund.

The Society has so far sustained itself only by puylic response and it is such erpression of confidence that has inspired it to celebrate its Fifth Anniversary on June 17, 1950, on an elaborate scale. A Tamil Drama by name "Sarsa" or "Samsara Bandham" written by Shri Seenu of "Ananda Vikadan", Madras, will be staged, under the distinguished president-ship of Shri S A. Ayer, Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay. An attractive Souvenir. featuring the Society's five-years' ecorts in the field of Art, and messages and articles from leaders and well-known art-lover, is now in print.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: The industrial disputes between the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Bombay, and the Kolhapur-Agra Motor Service, Limited, Kolhapur, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri P. S. Bakhle.

REFERENDUM UNDER JOINT AUSPICES

French India Leader's Plea

PONDICHERRY, June 10 (PTI):—Mr. D. Sivarathinam, President of the Town Congress Committee and a former deputy in the Constituent Assembly, Paris, today pleaded for a referendum under the joint auspices of the Indian and French Governments. He also suggested in a statement that Indian and French police should be employed to keep law and order during the period of the referendum.

"Sooner or later these four tiny French possessions—Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam are bound to be merged with India," he said, adding, "if the French people follow the footsteps of the Britishers, the reputation of France would be enhanced and this gesture of France would be much appreciated by all freedom-loving nations."

The referendum, Mr. Sivarathinam maintained was conducted for the people to express their wish whether they would like to join their brothers in India or whether they would like to remain under a foreign government. France and India were both interested in it and it was therefore not a purely internal affair he said as suggested by Mr. Menard, "the highest official of French India," he said.

Mr. Sivarathinam referred to the disorders in Chandernagore at the time of the Chandernagore day in June 1949 and said that in spite of lodging complaints with the police no action had been taken so far against a single individual. "Under these circumstances no referendum held by the French Government can be free," he concluded.

British Govt. Loan Over-Subscribed

LONDON, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): The British Government loan for 100,000,000 sterling, issued yesterday, was over-subscribed. Applications for amounts upto one million sterling were allotted in full, but applicants for larger amounts were allotted about 86 per cent of their requirements.

Field Marshal In Singapore

SINGAPORE, June 10 (PTI-Reuter) Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived here today by air from Colombo. He leaves for Australia on Monday. Field Marshal Slim is studying defence needs in the near and Fa rEast.

NEW ZEALAND WINS 2ND RUGBY TEST

CHRISTCHURCH, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): New Zealand won the second rugby union test today beating the British Isles by one goal and a try (eight points) to nil here.

All the points came in the first half.

The First Test at Bunedin last month ended in a draw. New Zealand had much the better of the set scrums and lineouts, though the touring team was handicapped by the loss of J. W. McKay, the Irish forward, through injury after twenty-five minutes.

The British three quarters had few chances to show their ability. J. W. Kyle, the Irish flyhalf, was one of the outstanding players on the British side and twice in the first half he made brilliant tackles. When R. A. Roper broke clear away Kyle took him and also raced up to tackle W. A. Meates. who seemed certain to score.

It was New Zealand's first rugby test win in the last three years, following six defeats and a draw.

The pitch was on the soft side but the weather was fine and a crowd of 42,000 saw the match.

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For Prospectus, apply to A. L. CORBET, Esq., Principal, George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—12, with seven postage stamps, each of the value of nine pies, to cover the cost of the Prospectus and Postage.

DEFENCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL

MANCHESTER, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): There can be no agreed revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty until an acceptable answer is found for the defence problem, the Liberal "Manchester Guardian" stated yesterday.

The newspaper said in an editorial that the obstacles to agreement were formidable, but not insuperable.

"The Egyptians are naturally anxious to see the end of what they still regard as the British occupation, even if it has dwindled to a small force in the canal zone and has little more effect on Egypt's national life than the American air station at Burtonwod has on ours

"The British are equally anxious not to leave a military vacuum in the Middle East."

The newspaper said the Egyptian claim that they could defend the Canal on their own was not unreasonable, "but neither the Egyptians nor any other country in the Middle East can claim to be able to put an army into the field on the scale need to hold off a major attack."

LIAISON OFFICER FOR DIXON

SRINAGAR June 10 (PTI)

Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Secretary for Kashmir Affairs, Government of India, arrived here yesterday from New Delhi. He will be Government of India's liaison officer with the U.N Mediator on Kashmir, Sir Owen Dixon.

'Government Has No Clear-Cut Policy'

JAYAPRAKASH NARAIN'S CHARGE

NAGPUR, June 10 (UPI).

A gloomy picture of the country was presented by Shri Jai Prakash Narain, the Socialist leader, addressing a labour rally last night.

The coming election, Shri Jai Prakash announced, was a challenge to the dynamic masses. With the introduction of adult suffrage, the country for the first time got the right to control this political destiny and to exercise its right to change the present Government which, in his opinion, had no clear-cut policy of its own and had come under the influence of the capitalist section. The Socialist Party stood for the democratic front of the exploited and oppressed people constituting the overwhelming majority of the nation.

"The country is like a dead corpse today. It seems that the people are completely engulfed in gloom and despair and present a completely lifeless picture on account of misery and poverty," he added.

"The present Government," he said, "is avowedly capitalist, and is trying to perpetuate the endless exploitation of the masses at the hands of the rich. No industries can survive as a result of a long lease of live being given to it to exploit the millions of people."

Shri Jai Prakash regretted that in spite of the fact that the common man did not get enough to eat and to wear and had no shelter, no medical and educational facilities, the Congress was crowned with success everywhere. He, therefore, saw that "if dust is not to be thrown into the eyes of the people again, it is necessary that they should realise their strength and end this exploitation by recording their verdict against the Congress.

LABOUR BILLS

Referring to the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Unions Bill now on the anvil of the Indian Parliament, the Socialist leader made a fervent appeal to the working class to effectively meet the challenge offered by the Government in presenting the Bills. There was no semblance of doubt that the Bills were bound to plunge the labour movement into slavery and bondage, and would deprive labour of its legitimate right to resort to strike or to present other legitimate demands. The provisions of the Bills, he said, would destroy the very fundamental basis of trade unionism, which had been recognised by all civilised nations of the world. It would sound the death knell of the labour movement in this country, he concluded.

SEA SWALLOWED THE LIQUOR

Smugglers Chased

KARWAR, June 10 (PTI)

A boat, alleged to have been carrying illicit liquor from Anjidev A Portuguese Island, about three miles off the Binage (Karwar) coast was chased by the Karwar police on Wednesday on two other boats and attached. The boat's crew of four was arrested.

The boat with a heavy load of smuggled liquor, it is stated, was bound for Ankola. When it saw the police boats in pursuit, its crew threw overboard all the liquor jugs into the sea and surrendered.

The police have charge-sheeted the crew with being found drunk and having attempted to import illicit liquor and to destroy evidence.

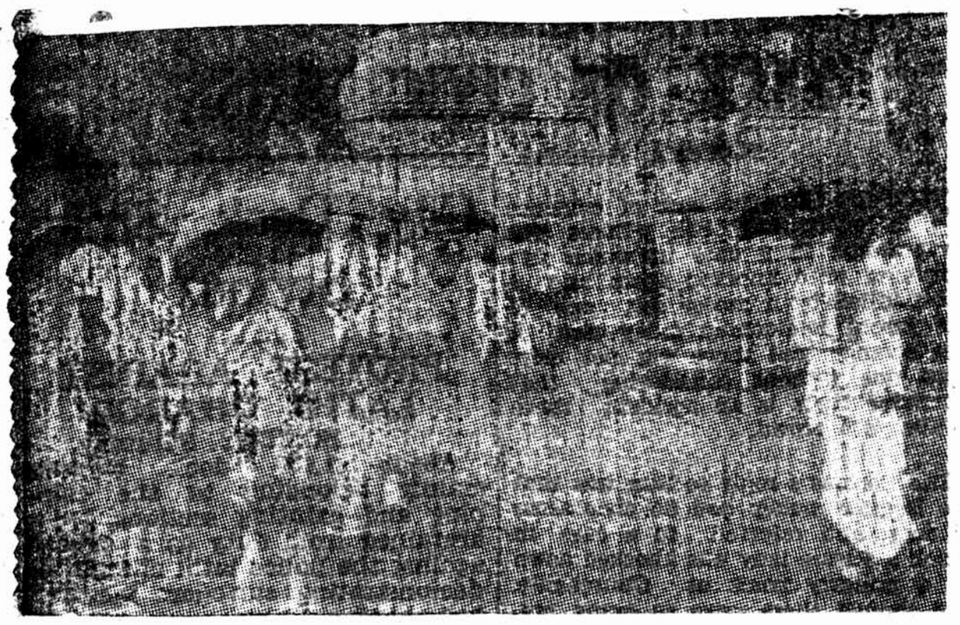
Chalapati Rau Returns

LUCKNOW, June 10 (PTI)

Mr. Chalapati Rau editor of "The National Herald" has returned to Lucknow yesterday after a six week tour of France and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Rau went to Paris in May to attend a meeting of the Experts Commission on the Freedom of the Press under the UNESCO as a delegates from the Far East.

The Monsoon Is Here!



For once, weather prophets proved right, and Bombay woke up to the music of welcome showers. Old weather-beaten umbrellas made their appearance, as citizen's wended their early way to offices.

THE MONSOON SETS IN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A WELCOME shower this morning broke the spell of sweltering heat which the city has been experiencing these days. With the sky heavily overcast with rain-bearing clouds, monsoonish conditions prevail in the city and suburbs.

There was a heavy one-hour downpour commencing at 11 a.m. today and many unwary pedestrians were caught napping in the rains, unprotected as they were any monsoon equipments.

Five cents of rain were recorded in the city for the last 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today, while the Santa Cruz Observatory recorded no fall during the same period.

First showers were widespread extending to Bombay suburban stations.

Cloudy weather with occasional showers, which may be accompanied by thunder, in the evening and night during the next 24 hours is forecast by the Santa Cruz Weather Station at noon today.

The chief rainfall during the last 24 hours recorded was at Cochin with 2 inches, while Calicut, Mangalore, Harnai recorded half inch.

Consolidating Holdings In Punjab

SIMLA, June 10 (PTI): Consolidation of holdings in 500 of the villages the Punjab will begin from August 1, Giani Kartar Singh, Revenue and Education Minister, announced at a public meeting held recently at Tanka in Hoshiarpur District.

He said it would take about six years to accomplish the task in the whole state.

The approximate area to be handled for consolidation purposes in the State is about 120 crore acres in about 13,370 villages.

The Punjab Government last year enacted a legislation making consolidation of scattered holdings in the State "compulsory."

Arms Haul In Secunderabad

SECUNDERABAD, June 10 (UPI): Two .303 guns and 80 live cartridges were recovered from the house of Mohomed Fassiulla, a former Razakar, following a search of the Darga locality, according to a report received from Jalna. The offender is absconding.

SHOT DEAD

SECUNDERABAD, June 10 (UPI) Ranjit Singh, an excise contractor, was shot dead by hooligans near a village about eight miles from Secunderabad, according to reports received here.

The incident occured on June 8 while the deceased was returning from Madipalli to Pirzadiguda.

KANPUR, June 10 (PTI).

Acharya Narendra Dev, Socialist leader, yesterday laid the foundation stone of a bridge to be constructed shortly by the Land Army of the Kanpur Socialist Party in the village of Rasdhan, five miles from here.

The aim of such constructions is to give a fillip to the self help movement launched in U.P. villages by the Land Army of the Socialist Party.

Cyclonic Storm Near Calcutta

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 10 (PTI)

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

The depression in the north Bay of Bengal lies this morning as a deep depression, probably a cyclonic storm of small extent, with its centre 70 miles south-south-east of Calcutta. It is likely to move north-north-west or north-west and pass inland by this evening. In association with it the monsoon has extended into West Bengal, where rainfall has been widespread. Rainfall has also been widespread in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar-South Kanara and local in the Konkan, east Uttar Pradesh and Chota Nagpur. A few showers are reported from Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, south Hyderabad and Tamilnad.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 11th: The monsoon will be vigorous in West Bengal and extend into the rest of north-east India and adjoining districts of east Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and rainfall will be widespread in these divisions. Rainfall will also be fairly widespread along the west coast and in the hills of the west Uttar Pradesh and occur locally in deccan (Desh), west Hyderabad and Mysore. Scattered thundershowers are also expected over the rest of the country outside Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Gujarat. Strong winds and squally weather are likely in Gangetic West Bengal and adjacent districts of Orissa.

HEAVY RAIFALL WARNING: Locally very heavy rain is likely in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and locally heavy rain in Assam during the next 48 hours.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from June 1, 1950 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST. on June 10.

Ajmer 10 86 0 0.4 plus 0.2 Allahabad 108 85 0 0 minus 0.4, Bangalore 87 68 0.1 0.9 minus 0.6, Baroda 101 83 0 0 minus 0.7, BOMBAY 93 81 0.1 1.2 minus 2.4, Calcutta 92 78 0.6 0.6 minus 2.0, Cherrapunji 75 66 0.1 24.2 minus 4.4, Cochin 78 75 2.2 13.1, plus 3.9, Colombo 84 75 0.9 6.3 plus 2.4, Hyderabad Dn. 100 78 0 0.3 minus 1.1, Indore 93 73 1.2 1.2 plus 0.1, Jaipur 104 82 0 0 minus 0.2, Lahore 110 86 0 0 minus 0.1, Lucknow 108 75 0.3 0.3 0, Madras 102 85 0 0 minus 0.6, Mussoorie 78 65 0 0 minus 2.1 Mysore 85 70 0 1.3 plus 0.2, Nagpur 107 82 0 0.6 minus 1.3, Ootacamund 63 53 T 1.88 minus 1.1, Pachmari 91 70 0.1 1.7 plus 1.1, Palghat 85 72 1.1 8.2 —, Patna 97 84 T 0.1 minus 0.6, Poona 97 75 0 0.6 minus 0.9, Port Blair 85 77 0 5.2 minus 2.7, Rajkot 103 81 0 0 minus 0.2, Ranchi 93 78 0.1 1.0 minus 0.2, Simla 78 67 0 0.3 minus 0.4.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 9.

3 per cent Conversion	97	6	0
2 1/4 per cent 1954	99	0	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100		
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	13	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97	1	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	95	8	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	0	0
3 per cent 1963-55	101	8	0
3 per cent 1957	101	6	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	1	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	1	0
3 per cent 1970-75	93	13	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	0	0
4 per cent 1960-70	109	14	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	100	8	0
4 per cent 1958-68	112	8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	12	0
2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	97	4	
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981	97	4	
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	10	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	8	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	100	0	
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	8	
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	
3 per cent N. W. P. 1952	98	2	
3 per cent U. P. 1961-68	99	8	
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98	8	0
4 per cent BPI long dated	109	8	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni	109	12	
per cent Bombay Muni 1959	113	6	
6 per cent H. P. T. 1954	113	8	0

London Pepper Idle

LONDON, June 9.

The pepper market was idle with prices nominaly unchanged. Malabar June-July shipment was quoted at 1,025 shillings per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom, Black Lampong at 8 shillings 6d. White Muntok at 14sh. 9d., shipping weight and White Sarawak at 15sh. 3d delivered weight June-July shipments per pound c.i.f., basis ports.

Singapore Pepper Weak

SINGAPORE, June 9.

The pepper market was weak with black lampong quoted at 475 and White muntok at 800 Straits dollars per picul ex-godown both 20 lower. The decline reflected the absence of buying interest together with the existence of substantial stocks.

Heavy Selling In Pepper

NEW YORK, June 9.

Spots were offered 1.13 dollars. Heavy selling prevailed and prices continued to drop sharply. A strong Indonesian competition in the American market is reported to have bought about the weakness. Current offerings from the Lampong district in the shipment market has led to a belief that the Indian position in the market may be in strong competition. Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.13 asked, Old Contract: June 1.15 nominal, July, August and September all 1.17 nominal. NEW CONTRACT: June 1.10 bid, 1.15 asked, July, August and September all 1.17 nominal. White pepper spot 2.30 asked.

Paris Bourse

PARIS, June 9.

The bourse continued to behave well but a slightly more restrained tendency was noted. Banks moved ahead again but the improvements mainly centred in groups that previously lagged. Chemicals for example went higher and Suez made a strong recovery. Gold shares were fairly active but trendless. Rentes continued to firm. Finally a sudden spurt occurred in forward dealings under the leadership of bank of Paris. Activity broadened and continued after the official close.

Brussels Firm

BRUSSELS, June 9.

Activity was largely connected with adjustment arising from today's end of setlement pediod. The tone, however, was generally firm and yesterday's brisk advance in rubbers was extended. Other good features included plantations and breweries.

Amsterdam Stocks Quiet

AMSTERDAM, June 9.

Lack of stimulating news left the market very quiet but prices held very steady. Oils declined as much as two guilders but other industrials were well maintained. A better sentiment prevailed in shipping and small gains were widespread. Investments eased slightly.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, June 9.

Demand was exceptionally well maintained with the open market turnover aproximating 175,000 ounces at unchanged level.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Quiet But Steady

CHICAGO, June 9.

A steady undertone prevailed with buying of wheat partly based on reports that the production and market administration would enter the market for about 100,000 hundred pounds weight of flour for Greece over the weekend. It is also reported that the agency expects to buy additional quantities over the next two or three weeks.

The rallies however, continued to attract profit-taking with a good part of the activity consisting of evening up operations prior to the publication of the Government crop report. Traders were predicting that winter wheat crop since May first improved between 30 and 50 millions bushels as a result of timely rains in the early part of last month.

WHEAT QUOTATIONS

July	2.13 1/4
September	2.14 1/4
December	2.17 1/4
March	2.18

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

Spurt To New Peaks

NEW YORK, June 9.

Prices spurted to new seasonal peaks under the leadership of new crops reflecting tightening of Spot cotton, short crop prospects and the weather favouring increased weevil activity. Occasional sharp technical corrections attracted fresh support each time. Scarcity of contracts on advances partly reflected the growing squeeze in free market supplies due to the Government loan programme.

Commenting on the current high prices for the new crop compared with the prospective 1950 loan rate, one firm said this reflects anxiety regarding world supply of American cotton next season. It explained that with the Brazilian export surplus small and with India a net importer, the United States will be a major exporter of cotton. In the south primary market sales picked up on demand attributed to merchant buying to cover the present and future needs in the domestic and export markets.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, June 9.

London silver spot and foreign 63 1/2d.
London gold bars fine per oz. £12-8-0

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, June 9.

2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	£70 7/8
3 1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£95 1/2
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£107 3/4
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st '52	£93 1/2
Chartered Bank of India	£9 9/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£78 1/2
National Bank of India	£31 5/8

Transaction on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,668.

London Copra And Oil

LONDON, June 9.

Copra sellers again lowered their limits but buyers remained uninterested. Philippines in bulk was offered at 189 dollars and Straits Dutch East Indies at £83 10sh. both per ton June-July shipment c.i.f. continent.

The coconut oil market was quiet but there was no further change in the quotations. Straits in drums were quoted at £123 and in bulk at £119, Ceylon in drums at £119-1/2 and in bulk at £114 all per ton c.i.f., June shipment.

ARMS FACTORY UNEARTHED

LUDHIANA, June 10 (PTI): An underground arms and ammunition factory was unearthed last night by the police in the village of bilga near here. One bomb, six hand-grenades, one .38 bore pistol, one .12 bore rifle and a large quantity of ammunition and unfinished arms were found inside the factory.

Two persons who were alleged to be running the factory were arrested.

Constitutional Morality Is

MORE VITAL THAN THE CONSTITUTION

Ambedkar's Lessons In Democracy

TRIVANDRUM, June 10 (PTI).

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR, Minister for Law, Government of India, declared here yesterday that constitutional morality was far more important than the Constitution.

Dr. Ambedkar, who was addressing a public meeting at the Legislative Chamber, said if the Parliamentary system of Government was to succeed both the people and the Governments should observe certain morals or conventions of the Constitution.

He said these fundamentals were: Respect for the form of Government, obedience to law, habit of free thinking and observance of the rule of the majority. Similarly, Governments should follow the contitutional moralities of willingness to surrender power peacefully when they had lost confidence of the majority, respects for minority and impartial administration.

WHY THEY FAIL

Constitutions had failed, Dr. Ambedkar said, because they had no relation to constitutional morality, because they were merely a sort of superstructures framed purely on the basis of theory without reference to the thoughts, ways and interpretations of different elements composing the society.

Those charged with administration, he said, should accept the fact that the constitutional authority and power was a conditional gift the people had made to them. That condition was good Government and if that condition was broken, the Government should surrender power.

Referring to respect for minority, Dr. Ambedkar said the whole of the parliamentary procedure was intended to give the minority the right to express their views.

Turning to impartial administration, Dr. Ambedkar said the British people judged their political parties on their merits with the result that when a particular party had been elected to power that party did not feel that obligation in administering the affairs of the country to show some special favour to somebody.

In India, he remarked, there were many instances of the party in power showing special favours.

Dr. Ambedkar hoped the people of India would outgrow their old habits, narrow-mindedness and communalism and would do nothing by way of sowing the seeds which would bring about either dictatorship or tyranny of some sort.

BRIBERY IN THE B. B. C.

LONDON, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): Scotland Yard, Britain's criminal investigation headquarters, stated yesterday that it is to probe allegations of bribery at the state-controlled British Broadcasting Corporation.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has asked for a full police investigation of a secret report passed to him last month by Sir William Hailey, Director-General of the P.B.C.

A B.B.C. spokesman said last night that Sir William Hailey's report concerned allegations made by a Labour Member of Parliament, Wing Commander Geoffrey Cooper, a former Battle-of-Britain-pilot who is now Chairman of the B.B.C. Branch of the Association of Supervisory Staff, Executives and Technicians.

TOOK SOME POISON

Sudden Death Of A Woman

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sharifabai Raunak Ali was admitted at the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning as it was suspected that she had taken some poison. The viscera has been sent to the Chemical Analyser for analysis.

Her husband in his evidence in the Coroner's Court stated that on Thursday night she had high fever, and at 3 a.m. on Friday she was unconscious. At 6 a.m. the doctor was sent for, and he gave her an injection, but advised him take her to the hospital. She was removed to the hospital but she died shortly after admission.

CANCER CAUSES SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A cancer patient who was suffering from the malady for a long time and who had undergone an operation for it, felt so dejected that he decided to put an end to his life by jumping from the 2nd floor of his building. In doing so he sustained injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died last night.

Returns From Office To Find Wife Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

When Kashinath Rameshwarprashad Yadav returned home from his office yesterday, he saw the charred body of his wife Shantidevi lying on the floor. She had left a note saying that she was committing suicide by setting fire to her own saree over the segree. An inquest is to be held over her body.

'Segree' Causes Two Deaths

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two Muslim girls of Bombay died yesterday in the J.J. Hospital, soon after admission for treatment of burns received from lighted segrees while they were engaged in cooking.

Eighteen-year-old Aminabai received extensive burns on her body when her saree caught fire from the burning segree. Ashabai met with a similar fate when she was preparing her morning tea.

The dead bodies have been removed to the city Morgue for post-mortem examination.

CORONER BLAMES BOMBAY'S LACK OF CIVIC SENSE

BOMBYA, Saturday.

SURPRISED the lack of evidence in which only one witness was forthcoming in a case in which two workmen were knocked down and a third killed by a motor car, one of the jurors commented today that it was strange that there was not more than one witness, considering that whenever there is an accident there is always a crowd.

The Coroner's reply to him was that the Bombay public had no civic sense of duty, and referred to a case in which a Parsee lady was knocked down by a military truck at Churchgate, and though there were so many present, no one came forward to give evidence in the case. "You are expecting too much from the Bombay public" he told the juror.

In the present case, the motor car ran into some workers on the tram track, injuring two and killing a third, after which it banged into the compressing machine and came to a halt, leaving three points to be determined by the jury in this case. The Coroner told the Jurors that 3 points namely (1) whether the car was driven in a rash and negligent manner; (2) whether the car in question was the same car; (3) whether the accused, who was the owner-driver, was driving the car at the time had to be decided.

The jury while agreeing affirmatively on the first two issue unanimously declared that there was no evidence to show that the accused was driving the car. They did not attach much importance to the fact that he was at the steering wheel when the Sub-Inspector of police arrived on the scene, which was a matter of only a few minutes.

The only witness in the case was one of the injured persons, but all that he could testify to was the identity of the car and nothing beyond that. The police prosecutor Mr. Desai argued that circumstantial evidence went against the accused, and stressed that if the accused was not the person responsible for the accident, he should offer some explanation to exonerate himself.

The Coroner, however, held that he was not bound to make any statement in his Court, and so the question still remains: Who killed Cock Robin?

Charkha Can Achieve What Mills Have Failed To Do

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WARDHA, June 7.

"THE cloth problem in India has not been resolved notwithstanding all the efforts of the machinery, the intelligensia, and the State behind it. During the last ten years the progress has been reverse, that is, the production of the cloth has come down to 12 yards per head from the figure of 17 yds. Indeed the potentialities of the charkha do not present such a pitiable and gloomy picture, if everybody will begin to spin and weave for himself".

Thus declared Acharya Vinoba Bhave addressing the trainees of self-weaving camp held from April 23 to May 30 last at Mul, (Chanda District). Forty-five trainees, who had come from nine different provinces and 21 institutions, had mastered the art of weaving during the 5 weeks' time, and had come to Wardha with their cloth, which was beautifully arranged in an exhibition at the Mahadeo Bhavan in Sevagram. Referring to this achievement, Shri. Vinobaji said "This is a new phase in the history of khadi movement. It is a revolutionary achievement, and if you can demonstrate this to the villager, he will realise that you have been able to achieve what the mills have failed to do. They will at once follow you inasmuch as these unsophisticated people understand more the deeds than the words".

PAPER-PLANNING

"Referring to the textile planners Vinobaji said, "When it comes to the calculation of the requirements of cloth, these people insist on 30 yards per head. But how are they going to meet this target? Mere paper-planning won't help. I would like to ask those who are responsible for such paper-planning, "How long are they going to take for fulfilling their schemes and what more privileges they require from the people and the State". Granted, however, that the textile mills succeeded in supplying cheaper cloth to the people, still they can never add to the wealth of the villager. On the contrary the mills will go on robbing the wealth of the villagers. The kisan has, therefore, every right to convert his raw material into finished goods. Nay, he can even refuse to part with his raw material to outside agencies and it is our duty to give him every protection for this. But what tangible protection can we give unto him? There is the so-called State—protection which is neither stable nor reliable. We have to depend on our own talents and wisdom. Let the Kisan, therefore, be educated properly and trained in this art of self-weaving. Then you will see that there will be no dearth of cloth in the country".

SHOWERS OF CLOTH

To those who calculate the existing per capita production of khadi, and express doubts regarding its ability to cloth hhe nation Vinobaji reminded, "No calculations are possible when the torrents of rains shower. In the same manner if the idea of self-weaving succeeds, and I have no doubt that it will succeed there will be showers of cloth in our country. The Kisan will then stand upon his own legs, and become self-sufficient in cloth".

City Dock Strike, Serious

PROTEST AGAINST LATHI CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 1,400 dock workers, mainly belonging to the chipping and painting sections, today abstained from duty as a protest against the police lathi charge on demonstrating stevedore labourers last evening.

With the ranks of the strikers swelling, loading and unloading work in the Bombay docks is reported to have been considerably affected. Sixteen ships are awaiting either loading or unloading in the docks. The Stevedore Association is trying to get the services of loyal workers under police protection, but according to a Union spokesman, their efforts have met with very little success.

The Dock Workers' Union has not so far issued a call for strike, but the workers seem to be clamouring for a general strike, the spokesman stated. He, however, made it clear that the Union would proceed very cautiously and would not take any precipitate action if a settlement could be arrived at by negotiation.

HEAVY GUARDS

In the meanwhile, the main docks and their entrances continue to be heavily guarded by armed police and the police have intensified their check on dock permits to prevent the possibility of trouble-makers gaining entry in the docks.

Besides the six workers who were arrested yesterday evening, two more men are reported to have been taken into custody late in the night.

A meeting of the representatives of all sections of dock labour is proposed to be convened by the Union immediately to review the whole situation and to decide on the line of action to be adopted.

CONSTABLE TURNS SMUGGLER?

VILLUPURAM, June 10 (PTI): Gold worth over Rs. 10,000 which was being smuggled from Pondicherry into the Indian Union was seized from a police constable yesterday by the customs authorities, according to information received here today.

It is stated that the gold was found in the shorts of the constable who was said to be moving "suspiciously" on the border.

The constable is now under custody pending investigation.

For A Revolutionary's Mother

GWALIOR, June 10 (UPI): The Madhyabharat Government has granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. 25 per month for the old mother of the famous Indian revolutionary, the late Chandrashekhar Azad, for a period of one year.

Terrorists Kill Three In Johore

SINGAPORE, June 10 (PTI): Terrorists killed three constables and wounded another in the Segamat area of Johore yesterday.

Police claim to have killed two guerillas.

Dynamite Recovered

SECUNDERABAD, June 10 (UPI): It is reported that 1,800 sticks of dynamite with fuse wires belonging to the Communists were seized from the Konikaran forests, in Warangal District, last week.

In one of the caves between Yenkerial and Vadakonda Villages, the police recovered some Communist literature and a portable telephone system of a military pattern.

A police patrol exchanged fire with armed Communists in Kalai jungle on May 24 in which five Communists were reported killed.

WHEN INDIAN MASSES GO TO POLLS

Adult Franchise Will Put Common Man On Top To Shape Our Republic

ASIA fell neatly into two parts at the beginning of 1950. China had already fallen to the Chinese Communists when, on January 26, India became the new Republic of Bharat, with a new democratic constitution. A race between ideologies that was very far from doctrinaire abstractions, was on. This momentous contest would seem to warrant the intense scrutiny of the far from innocent bystanders.

Whichever solution wins in the long run will quite possibly take over the whole world and must certainly become the way of life of more than half the world's people. Bharat (the name comes from a legendary Indian king of the Lunar line) is more populous than US and USSR combined, writes A. Burks Summers in the United Nations World.

Democratic India will probably fail if the West's sympathy stops at the normal limits of aloof, though friendly, trade.

India's problems may be capsuled in two terrible statistics. An Indian baby has a life expectancy of 26 years, as against an American girl baby's prospect of 68 years of life. The Indian will live and die on a diet of 1700 calories a day (rice, lentils, unleavened chappati bread, milk curds, some fish), as against an American's 4,000 calories a day.

Dividing 170 million food acres into 340 million people comes out at half an acre per person. Either every acre must produce more or there must be millions more acres. India hopes at the best to reclaim 800,000 acres of overgrown land by 1951, and has a target of seven million acres.

...ally, however, all crop areas have diminished steadily since 1945, partly because of the inevitable social dislocations of freedom. (Sole exception is jute, which is far the most profitable crop and will probably claim most new acreage). The government's hope of reversing this trend abruptly and violently is not much more than that. However it has introduced better seeds, distributed oil cake and compost for fertilizer, sunk tube wells and begun a programme of irrigation dams. The Indian farmer knows his business. He has been crippled not by ignorance of proper methods, but by poverty.

Insufficiency Of Food Grains

Weather the past few years has been unco-operative. The hot season (March to May) has been too hot or the monsoon season (June to October) has been too wet or too dry.

India has agreed to buy over a million tons of wheat every year under the International Wheat Agreement at between $1.50 and $1.20 a bushel. It is currently quarreling with the US over the terms of a sale of wheat. Russia has sold India 200,000 tons of wheat in exchange for raw jute and tea. In all, India hopes one way or another to get 4,000,000 more tons of food in 1051.

Indian farming is still based on the wooden, iron-tipped plow, yet farm machinery imports in 1948 were at the ridiculous figures of $5,500,000, about equal to imports of office appliances and supplies. India bought paper clips instead of plows

A glimmer of hope is to be seen in a Canadian-designed tractor factory that may eventually produce a thousand or so Diesel tractors a year.

A larger glimmer flashes from the green depths of the Indian Ocean which washes 4,000 miles of Indian shore-line. An Indian gets about four pounds of fish a year, whereas a Japanese gets 95 pounds. The reason for the discrepancy is that Indians do not fish from powered boats and have no proper nets. Their catches are small and close to shore. Yet out there at sea await shoals of mackerel, whiting, sardines, sea perch, seer, pomfret and Bombay duck.

The long-range hope for India is, of course, the construction of power and irrigation dams and industrialization. And indeed the Indian government has the world's most imposing collection of blueprints for such enterprises, probably surpassing even those produced with such fluently by Soviet planners.

Some are beyond the blueprint stage. **A contract has been signed with the five years from now, it is finished, General Electric Co. for the Damodar Valley project, which is in some ways a copy of TVA. When it is finished,** five years from now, it would provide both power for nearby coal fields and irrigation for 800,000 acres. The Bhakra dam in the East Punjab is still another project. The Lower Bhavani dam in Madras Province, over five miles long, is actually in process of construction.

Blue Prints For Power Projects

A good many others are in that nabulous state called "advanced stages of planning." These include the Rosi dam (for which the Us Bureau of Reclamation has provided scale models), the Wainganga River project in the Central Provinces, the elaborate Yamuna River project of tunnels, channels, a dam and barrage, and the canal and dam of Ghataprabba in Bombay province.

The cost of all power projects now on the books would be some four billion dollars and at least a third of this would be spent abroad for materials and machinery. Groups of Indian engineers have been touring tht US and Prime Minister Nehru has called on them to work in a "spirit of war emergency and of service to the masses in a battle against nature."

Such exhortation is helpful, but it is good to be able to report that Nehru has also made long-range plans to manufacture India's own hydro-electric machinery.

In transport, India is equally backward. Of its 34,000 miles of railway all but 4,000 are single-track. The rolling stock, which is old and worn, recently delighted all India by the compliment it received from a foreign commission that it was "in fair condition." The official position is that transport is not an urgent problem, though want of it often allows famine and plenty simultaneously.

"If wishes were horsepower" is the thought inevitably inspired by some of these plans, but the fact and the force of India pulverize and shame any such cynicism.

Dreams are cheap, but the dream of the new Indian Constitution has a powerful magic, and it happens to be also the dream of the democracies.

Constitution Of New Republic

The Indians say they studied the constitutions of the US, UK, Canada, Australia, Switzerland and Eire (not necessarily in that order) and produced their own synthesis. They took nearly three years and evidently had a lot of fun drafting their constitution. In official publications they actually point out that, though they required 35 months to complete 395 articles and 2,473 amendments, Australia took nine years to frame only 128 articles and the US, for shame, four months to draw up only seven articles. This naive statistic seems to reveal the simple happiness it gives the Indians to be able at last to count themselves among the world's republics. The democracies surely cannot help welcoming so enthusiastic a freshman. The Indians had a fine time writing this constitution. One delegate lost a briefcase containing 1,000 amendments. He sat down in New Delhi and happily rewrote them all from memory, thinking up 250 more in the process.

The Thomas Jefferson of India may be said to have been B. R. Ambedkar. Chairman of the drafting committee, a former Untouchable. Other Founding Fathers were Alladi Ayyangar, Munshi, Ayyar, T. T. Krishnamachari, Assam's ex-Premier Sadulla, Mysore's ex-Dewan Rao, B. N. Rau and S N. Mukerji. Nehru and Patel contributed a great deal but the most powerful presence at the meetings was the ghost of Gandhi.

The final document creates a President and a two-house Parliament. The President and upper house are elected by the state legislatures, the lower by all the people of India. The majority party in the lower house elects a Premier who names the Cabinet.

Absolutely everybody over the age of 20 has the vote, except for the criminal and crazy. "Untouchability" is expressly abolished, with penalties. An expanded Bill of Rights defends the citizen against any totalitarian temptations of the government. Minorities are protected in the pursuit of their various religions, languages, scripts and ways of life. Beyond all this, the constitution includes "Directive Principles", having no legal force, but aiming policy in the direction of a "welfare state" socialism and a feasible Utopia. The key words are "Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity", combining the best features of all the revolutions of the West.

The 566 variegated political units of India have been reorganised into nine provinces (the most advanced), six Unions of States, nine centrally ruled areas (the least advanced) and the single States of Hyderabad, Kashmir-Jammu and Mysore. All have equal status and similar constitutions.

What should be most interesting to the cynical West is that the government that framed this document was elected by possibly 10,000,000 or 3 per cent of the Indian people, though no exact figure is obtainable. However, a NEW YORK TIMES reporter during the last war found that whole villages had never heard of Gandhi, not even the mayor or school teacher. His unscientific poll seemed to show that the great mass of India's people were well outside the bloodstream of Congress Party politics. In any event, the last elections were held under laws that disfranchised perhaps 95 per cent of the Indian people.

This 95 per cent is the huge unknown quantity in Indian politics. Nobody can know how they will vote. The drafters of the constitution, in inviting them into politics, committed an act of sheer parliamentary courage not matched by Stalin or the southern states of the U.S.

The test will come in the elections next winter.

The Congress Party now in power has the advantage that it will supervise the creation of village PANCHAYATS, in a constitutional revival of the town meeting form of government sacred 2,000 years ago and undercut by British rule. The rebirth of the Indian village PANCHAYAT was one of Gandhi's favourite dreams.

Symbolism Of New Flag

Faith in the validity of democracy compels us to respect [illegible] still unexpressed, of these 150,000,000 new voters, men and women. Probably the Congress Party will maintain its predominance on the political scene. However, it will be challenged by two more aggressively Hindu, chauvinistic parties, the Hindu Mahasabha and the RSS (Rashtriya Seva Sangha), as well as by the doctrinaire Socialists, Socialist Republicans and Communists. The next government may well have a very different look from the present creation of cosmopolitan city liberals, educated at Oxford and Columbia.

This possibility has of course been foreseen by the Founding Fathers. Spiritually, the symbolism of the new republic may convey a clue as to what was in the mind of Nehru and the others, for these gentlemen are almost inhumanly gifted with long memories, large thoughts and an absence of hatred.

The symbolism of the Indian flag and seal deliberately, and even dangerously, overpasses Hinduism and Gandhi's spinning wheel, and returns to Buddha and the Emperor Asoka the Great, who organized and proselytized the Buddhist Church in the third century B.C. The inspiration for the Indian emblem and seal is the Asokan Lion Capital at Sarnath where Buddha first gave out his gospel of peace and emancipation. It shows four lions on a circular abacus which is girdled by four wheels and a lion (North), elephant (East), horse (South) and bull (West), the whole resting on a 16-petal lotus.

The flag centres the same Asokan "wheel of universal law" in blue on the central white bar of the tri-colour, saffron, white and green. The State's motto is from a verse in the Mundaka Upanishad: "Truth Alone Triumph".

This may be so, but in India it must first be translated into over a hundred distinct languages. English is still the top written language, with 868 papers and magazines. Hindi, the official language and a descendant of Sanskrit, is used in 853 newspapers and magazines, Urdu in 571, Bengali in 396, Tamil in 305, Marathi in 243, Telugu in 151, and the great illiterate Assamese population has but seven.

The difficulties India faces, enormous at any time, are aggravated at this moment.

The business community is sullen.

Industrial workers have taken a mass holiday, their output per worker in the steel industry being now one third of what it was before independence.

Fun in the sun: early holiday makers at Clacton-on-sea enjoy the bracingly sunny weather.

A cold war with Pakistan is on, partly over Kashmir and partly over Pakistan's refusal to follow UK and India in devaluation. Refugees from Pakistan have given India more displaced persons than Europe has. More than half India's income goes for military expenditures.

Prices are high. Raw materials are scarce.

Arrests of Communist agitators run into the thousands.

The "princes of many guns", retired on privy purses that are limited to $300,000 a year (though some lifetime exceptions have been made), have withdrawn from public life, throwing away a real chance for leadership.

The bureaucracy of government is occasionally green, and worst in the State Unions.

The great charm of so many Indian politicians is taking itself out in talk, in one of the greatest "bull sessions" the world has ever seen, as brilliant men try to envisage themselves heroically embedded midway between millennia, looking backward to the republics of Buddha's day and forward to a certain Nirvana. Meanwhile Nehru, perhaps the greatest charmer of them all has grown pre-occupied and difficult of approach.

The tempo of eternity can be read in the new national anthem, JANA GANA MANA ("The Mind of the People") by Tagore:

"Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou dispenser of India's destiny,
Thy name rouses the hearts
Of the Punjab, Sind,
Gujrat and Maratha, of Dravid,
Orissa and Bengal . . ."

An Indian press release says "Vast numbers of human beings will function with greater social harmony and effectiveness than before".

If we translate this to "Democratic capitalism has its last chance to help produce social harmony in a liberated people", it makes more sense. In Washington at this moment several hundred officials are working on the details of a Marshall Plan for Asia.

These gentlemen, if they dispense the right kind of help, may turn out to be the real "dispensers of India's destiny", and indeed of the destiny of democracy everywhere.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

MOST POPULAR GAME IN BOMBAY— CRICKET'S LOST ATTRACTION — GROWING POPULARITY OF SOCCER— A GREAT MISTAKE — CONCENTRATE ON NATIONAL COMPETITIONS — BRIGHTENING UP METHODS—PROFESSIONALISM, A FAR CRY.

What's the most popular game in Bombay today? If I were asked such a question, I would unhesitatingly reply. "Football". I know many people especially cricket fans would hardly dispute this statement. They would point out the huge crowds that flock at the Brabourne Stadium to witness the Test matches and say that Soccer can never draw such gigantic numbers.

I agree that the most important football engagements like the Santosh Trophy or Rovers Cup finals do not attract as large a crowd as Test Cricket does. But is that a true index of a game's popularity? In that case we need to import football a team of world-renowned stars, as they do in Cricket, and stage a couple of international matches at the Stadium to see the difference in results

ALL ADVANTAGES FOR CRICKET

Even then it must be remembered that Cricket has had a much longer run in Bombay than soccer. Cricket is practically the only game that is played in most of our schools and colleges. Then foreign teams have been visiting our city periodically since the M.C.C. team, led by Arthur Gilligan, came to our shores in 1926. Indian teams have also toured England and Australia several times. Bombay was well-represented in them.

The only occasion when some Bombay players had an opportunity to go abroad was in 1948. That was in connection with the World Olympiad. It is true our players have played a lot against foreign teams and players, represented by the British Services. But rarely, if ever, they have met representative foreign sides to try their mettle. Therefore our footballers had little opportunity to gain name and fame —apart from skill and experience—like the Cricketers.

INTEREST GONE

However that maybe, the fact remains that the perennial visits by foreign teams have done immense harm to our local Cricket—nay, Indian Cricket. In the old days ordinary friendly matches between the Gymkhanas used to attract large crowds during the week-ends. Of course there were no charges for witnessing them. But the Quadrangular Tournament used to pack the stands on all sides every year—even at high rates.

The same contests bteween the leading Gymkhanas go on even now. Instead of being 'friendly', they are now held on competitive league basis. Still they do not excite the interest of the fans. They pass off almost unnoticed.

It is claimed by the old diehards that the abolition of the Communal festival has killed all interest in Cricket. This maybe partly true but it cannot be wholly so. If people were really in love with Cricket, they would not forsake it just because its communal colour has been removed or withdrawn.

LOVE OF CRICKET OR COMMUNALISM?

From the classic point of view the fans were provided with an inter-provincial tournament like the Ranji Trophy which gave them ample food for entertainment. But they did not relish it. In consequence even the semi-finals and the final of this grand competition go unpatronised by them.

But more surprising is the fact that an All-India Competition like the Zonal, in which the cream of Indian cricket represented the four Zones, failed to excite the appetite of our "Cricket-lovers." If the same players instead of representing four Zones had represented four communities, I have not the least, doubt in my mind that vast numbers of people would have thronged to patronise them. But that is not cricket. It is only rank exhibition communal spirit, so nobody should be moan the death of such an evil thing.

LOOK AT COOPERAGE

Now let us look at football. It goes on for six or seven months at a stretch. And people attend the Cooperage in their thousands from day to day—not free of charge but on payment. Mind you, they do not flock to see international or foreign stars in action but only to support their local favourites without any tinge of communalism. And those who turn out are not the elites of the city but the poorer classes of people. The elites are meant, I suppose only for fashion parades during the Tevts or communal shows!

Some time ago I had suggested in these columns that the best of the League matches should be arranged at the Stadium every week-end and on holidays. Fans may be attracted towards them if the gate-charges are kept low. That would give the CCI some revenue and at the same time the Stadium would be used to good purpose.

It seems that the members of the CCI are not willing to forego their own matches at the Stadium. So instead of having tournament cricket of on attractive nature, they are having football competitions. These are drawing good crowds too—which cricket does not.

FOOTBALL STANDS FOREMOST

The criterion by which we can judge the popularity of a game is its constant drawing power on payment. By this standard football stands foremost—even higher than hockey, the game in which India stands at the top of the world. It is the spectacular character of soccer which has much to do with its unrivalled popularity.

I have not the least doubt in my mind that if soccer is encouraged and supported in the manner and to the extent cricket has been backed all these years, it will not take soccer long to fill the Brabourne Stadium to overflowing. In fact it will soon become the central venue for football instead of cricket.

LACK OF INTEREST BY SCHOOLS

Unfortunately our schools do not take any interest in soccer yet. The colleges show very little love for it. Barring the Anglo-Indian and Christian institutions, they are all wedded to cricket. I cannot see why. Neither the educational authorities nor the students exhibit any interest in their tournaments. Even when the best of Indian teams or visiting foreign sides play at the Stadium, they do not care to see them. How can they improve if they do not watch the masters in play?

Now that cricket is dying a slow, natural death, it would be best for the educational institutions to promote football—and hockey—as far as they can among the students. The feudal days are gone—never to return. So the people will not have many idle hours to spare for cricket. Therefore games of shorter duration like football and hockey are bound to take its place sooner or later.

A GREAT MISTAKE

The dying interest in cricket is now being maintained by annual importation of foreign teams. Instead of whipping up public interest, it is killing it. All their enthusiasm is now centered round the foreign teams. This is a great mistake on the part of the rulers of Indian cricket. Had they tried to popularise the Ranji Trophy and the Zonal instead, to the best of their ability, they might have seen more enchanting and permanent results.

In their anxiety to save the CCI—and for other reasons which I need not mention—the cricket Czars have concentrated on foreign visits. They do not seem to realise that even too much of a good thing is bad. Can they tell me if thousands of soccer fans rush to the Cooperage to see the displays of a mediocre team like Trades—now India Culture League,—why cricket fans should not flock to see world-famed stars like Vijay Merchant, Vijay Hazare, Vinoo Mankad Dattu Phadkar and Rusi Modi in action? There must be something radically wrong with the mental make-up of our cricket fans!

IMPOSSIBLE

I am afraid the followers of Cricket have been fed too long with the Communal brand of the game to relish or appreciate anything else. In fact, there are many who would welcome a revival of the Festival even now. But in the present set-up of our country that is an impossibility. Nobody would care to hark back to the old days of communal rivalry—just for the sake of giving a fillip to cricket.

So other ways must be found to intensify and enlarge its attraction if cricket is not to die a natural death in the near future. As I have said before, inviting foreign teams annually and sending Indian sides abroad at frequent intervals would not by themselves enhance interest and enthusiasm for the game. Repeated defeats by our opponents would only help to kill them

ROUSING POPULAR ENTHUSIASM

It is therefore, necessary—nay, imperative—that every effort should be made to rouse the enthusiasm not only of the players but also the fans. It must be remembered that the crowds make the game and their absence serve as a cold douche even to the players. Have we not seen some of the finiest attractions having lifeless proceedings for want of popular support?

Now the question is how crowds can be attracted towards it. I am firmly of the opinion that Ranji Trophy has never had a fair trial. Its prolonged season carried over months at a stretch has only helped to rob it of all interest Therefore, it must be so managed that it is completed by January, or by the middle of February at latest. Then it should be followed by the Zonal

SHORTER DURATION

The matches should be restricted to three days—extending them to four during the semi-finals and the final one of the chief causes of dying interest of the fans in the Marathon fights lasting over a week or so. Who has got the time to follow them so long? Besides the slow-down policy of the present-day batsmen turns the show into a funeral procession. Who cares to sit down for hours and watch such a pitiful performance?

The masses want recreation and entertainment. Very few of them care to study the arts of batting and bowling. And very few indeed possess the knowledge to appreaciate their beauty. So the fare dished out to them must be of a nature which will be liked by them.

Big scores are big achievements no doubt. But thousand to one a spectator would much rather witness and acclaim a dazzling performance like C. K. Nayudu's 155 against the M.C.C. team in 1926 than the record-breaking feats of Vijay Merchant and Vijay Hazare.

HARK BACK TO OLD DAYS

With the changing times the Board of Control for Cricket in India as well as the M.C.C. should direct their attention towards brightening up the game. People's minds are now being diverted towards games of shorter duration like football and hockey. They get more thrills and entertainment within an hour in a hockey or football match than they can ever dream of in a day's cricket. Naturally these games are rising into popularity at the cost of cricket.

If cricket is to survive, therefore it must hark back to the old day's when cricket was an alluring past-time and not a mere profit-making business. I need hardly point out that this game is restricted to very few countries of the world. It is not even spread thoughout the Commonwealth. It is played only in England Australia, South Africa, West Indies, New Zealand, India, Ceylon and Pakistan.

RESTRICTED FIELD

Of these countries, we have been connected with England for a long time and with Australia and West Indies only recently. South Africa will have no truck with us and the others do not count very much. But our meetings with these countries are so few and far between that there is no continuity of interest. I doubt very much if things are likely to improve in the near future, if at all.

It seems strange that with all the boostings cricket commands at large, it has so far failed to widen its fields of operations. Even the nearest countries to Britain do not care to look at it—let alone revel in it. They consider it an idler's pastime. In fact no new country in the world has taken it up during the last half a century. Is there any chance of new lovers coming to the fore at this late stage? I wonder

MORE SPEED AND DASH

It must not be construed from the above that I am an opponent of cricket as such. It is a grand sport no doubt. Its ethics stand higher than perhaps of any other game. But with the passage of it has deteriorated in every way. It needs to be raised to its original pedestal if it is to survive as a healthy and attractive recreation.

The days of Grace, Ranji and Trumper must be brought back. We want more speed and dash today than slowness and stolidity.

PROFESSIONALISM—A FAR CRY

For India the question of duration is a vital one. We have no time, energy or money to squander away—even on promotion of sport. There must be a rational adjustment between them. We should do well to remember that we stand on a different footing altogether in comparison with England in every respect. We are not fortunate enough in having the salubrious climate of that country. Nor have we here immense wealth. In consequence we have not the strength and energy which the Britons possess

Even in England today there is a cry to restrict the duration of the Tests, although most of those who take part in them are professionals. They have nothing else to do than play cricket. Our players, on the other hand, are mostly amateurs. They have to work on other fields to earn a living. For a long time I have heard talks about introduction of professionalism in this country. I do not see how this can be done unless and until the public are prepared to support their matches. I have shown above that the public have lost all interest in the game. How, then, is it possible to revive and enliven it?

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Public Waste Millions And Quacks Make Fortunes

BUT MYSTERY OF BALDNESS CONTINUES TO BAFFLE MEDICAL SCIENCE

HOPE springs eternal in the human breast but, not so hair on the human head—at least not if you're the average man. About half the men in America who are over thirty are well on their way to baldness. About a third under thirty are already experiencing the first signs of baldness, writes Paul Sawyer in "Your Life."

DAILY these men note their hairlines receding; daily they notice an increasing sparseness on the top of their heads. They go to barbers for advice, they call newspapers and magazines for advertisements promising to stop baldness. They throw away millions of dollars every year trying fruitlessly and unscientifically to stop their loss of hair. Yet when they give up the struggle, their hair has departed—permanently. Why? Brother, nobody realy knows!

Alopecia (the medical term for baldness) is still very much a mystery. Its cause, prevention, and cure have been studied without much success by dermatologists of many countries. But so many of these skin specialists are themselves bald that it is readily apparent that no sure cure has yet been discovered.

Heredity is generally recognised as an important factor in causing baldness. For almost every man who is bald, there is a history of baldness in his family. Perhaps his father has a full head of hair, but probing further back usually reveals a grandfather or great-grandfather who was bald. But since there's very little a man can do about his ancestors, and since doctors think there's more to the story than heredity, the search for other contributory causes continues.

Medical science is baffled, and its failure to produce a satisfactory explanation has given encouragement to hundreds of hirsute charlatans who preach the efficacy of tonics, treatments, and diets. Some of these quacks are sincere. Occasionally, but only occassionally, their suggestions are successful for a few people. But when such treatments are subjected to scientific analysis, they invariably fall down on the job.

Discouraging as it may be, there is no panacea for baldness. I cannot offer you any miracle cure. I can, however explain something of the structure of hair, destroy some of the more popular false notions about baldness, and offer you suggestions that may help you postpone the evil day.

HAIR STRUCTURE

First, let's analyze briefly the ctructure of the hair. Hair is simply an extension of the skin, just like the fingernails. In the derma or skin lies a hair sheath, called a follicle, at the bottom of which is the papilla. This papilla is a "bump" in one of the skin layers, and is the connecting link between the blood supply, the nerve centers, and the hair. Over the pailla fits the bulb, and from the bulb grows the hair.

The hair is made up of three parts: the horny layers on the outside; the cortex, or second layer, which contains the coloring pigment; and the medulla. The outside layer gives protection. The arrangement of cells in the cortex gives strength and flexibility to the hair. Exactly what the medulla does is not definitely known.

Hair grows by superposition of the cells, which means that the first cell which emerges from the hair bulb keeps being pushed progressively further from the scalp by new cells growing from the bulb. A realization of this makes it obvious that the frequent practice of singeing the hair is utterly valueless.

Doctors have done much research on hair, and have brought to light many interesting facts. They know, for example, that the span of a hair's life seems to be from two to six years; that it grows from an eighth of an inch to three-eighths of an inch a month until it reaches a length of from six to eight inches in man and fourteen inches and longer in women. A square inch of an average scalp, doctors have found, holds (before the onset of baldness) about 1,000 hairs, depending upon the color of the hair. Blondes often have as many as 140,000 hairs on their head; redheads, 90,000; brunettes have about 110,000

Three functions of the hair are recognized: 1. protection of the scalp; 2. preservation of body heat (the hair is a poor conductor of heat); 3. adornment. But while there seems to be little argument about the purpose of hair, there is a great deal about why men lose it. Despite the profusion of theories, one of the world's foremost authorities on baldness sadly remarked a few years ago, "We are increasingly ignorant of what the cause of baldness really is."

With this increase in ignorance there has been a corresponding growth in hypotheses. One of the most frequently offered holds that in general baldness is a matter of anatomy. The explanation runs that the top of the head doesn't have as rich a blood supply as the muscular sides of the scalp, where the hair usually stays on longest. The subcutaneous (under the skin) fat glands between the scalp and the skull dry up at the top of the head. Tension zones, which result from contraction of the muscles or from continued growth of the skull or from external pressure, cut down the blood supply to the scalp, thus causing baldness.

TIGHT SCALP

Tight scalps mean scant hair, the theorists go on, and experiments on monkeys verify the idea. Women don't go bald, according to the advocates of this theory, because their hair is a secondary sexual characteristic, and they also have an extra layer of fat which keeps the top of their heads from becoming tight. Opponents of this explanation point out that external pressure, in the form of hats, doesn't seem to affect baldness one way or the other. Bald men sometimes have worn hats—and just as often they haven't.

Another theory holds that the relative hairlessness of man is simply the most extreme expression of a general evolutionary trend to reduce the hairy coat in the higher primates—man and the apes. Supporters of this belief emphasize that man is not the only victim of the trend. Some of the great apes have fewer hairs per square inch of scalp than man—and the gorilla often is not as hairy-chested.

A third popular but doubtful theory is that common baldness is a consequence of sexual maturation and results in most instances from stimulation by male hormone substances. Baldness starts at a man's sexual height, proponents of this theory note. They assert that most women who are bald (and there are an estimated half million in the United States) have virilism. According to this view, the secret of baldness lies in the sex glands. Most doctors disagree, however, and suggest that such an idea has found favour because it has provided bald men with the consolidation that they are exceptionally male males.

In general there are three kinds of baldness. One is called symptomatic alopecia, and usually accompanies diseases associated with high and prolonged fevers. This kind of baldness is often presen tin dieases of a toxic (poisonous) nature such as syphilis.

A second type of baldness is called alopecia areata, or baldness in spots. Its cause is not known, although one doctor says that it's result of contriction of the blood vessels in the scalp.

The third, and by far the most usual kind, is called common baldness. When it occurs in early years it's known as premature baldness; when it occurs in old age it's known as senile baldness. Most doctors think that the same basic process is responsible for both kinds.

Common baldness is associated with local diseases of the scalp such as ringworm, and seborrheafi a disorder of the sebaceous or fat glands. Seborrhoea—as distinguished from dandruff, which is simply the normal flaking or scaling of the scalp—is 'excessive' scaling accompanied by itching of the scalp. Dandruff is present in almost every normal scalp; seborrhea is present in about 90 per cent of cases of common baldness.

Each type of baldness calls for a different treatment. In symptomatic baldness the hair usually grows back itself, with no external assistance. Alopecia areata is usually treated with applications of a sulphur compound. Treatment of common baldness, however, requires a more detailed explanation.

KEEP ON THE ALERT

Remember, first, that the time to treat this kind of baldness is immediately upon observation. Receding airlines and bare spots on the top of the head are evidence that baldness has already taken a firm grip on the scalp. To detect incipient baldness before such damage has been done, keep on the alert for any unusual loss of hair. In order to do this, try the test devised by the European dermatologist, Pohl Pincus.

On three successive days collect the hair which falls out in the morning and evening. Divide the hairs into two groups: those that are more than six inches long, and those that are less. If the short hairs are less than one third of the total, the shedding is normal. In other words, the major portion of your fallen hair is long—hair that has lived its life and has therefore fallen out.

Of course, if you have short hair, the six-inch standard will be too long. In this case, separate the cut hair (cut hair is blunt at the end instead of pointed) from the uncut hair. If the pointed or uncut hairs number no more than a fourth or a fifth of the total hairs, normal shedding can be assumed.

But, to continue, let's say that your own observations, backed by the Pohl Pincus test, indicate that you're losing more hair than you should. You, then, are probably a victim of common baldness—and, since seborrhea is associated with 90 per cent of the cases of common baldness, treatment for this condition will interest you.

Elimination of seborrhea is a matter of increased general body health, combined with message and stimulation of the scalp. Health should be kept at a high level. Good nourishing food, sunshine, fresh air, exercise, and eight hours of sleep a night all are important.

Care of the scalp and hair begins with cleanliness. Forget the notion that water hurts the hair. Just as you brush your teeth twice daily and wash your face and body regularly, why not keep your hair equally clean? It's been fairly well established that hair should be washed at least once a week—and there are several dermatologists who suggest washings every other day. Under extremely infectious conditions, the hair may have to be washed two or three times a day, but a doctor should recommend this procedure.

When shampooing your hair, use a shampoo with free alkali if the hair is oily. Tincture o. green soap is good. If the hair is average, castile soap is fine. Work up a good lather; then rinse in alternate cold and hot water, ending with a cold rinse to close the pores on the scalp. Be sure to wash all the soap out; otherwise your hair will be dull, lusterless, and stringy.

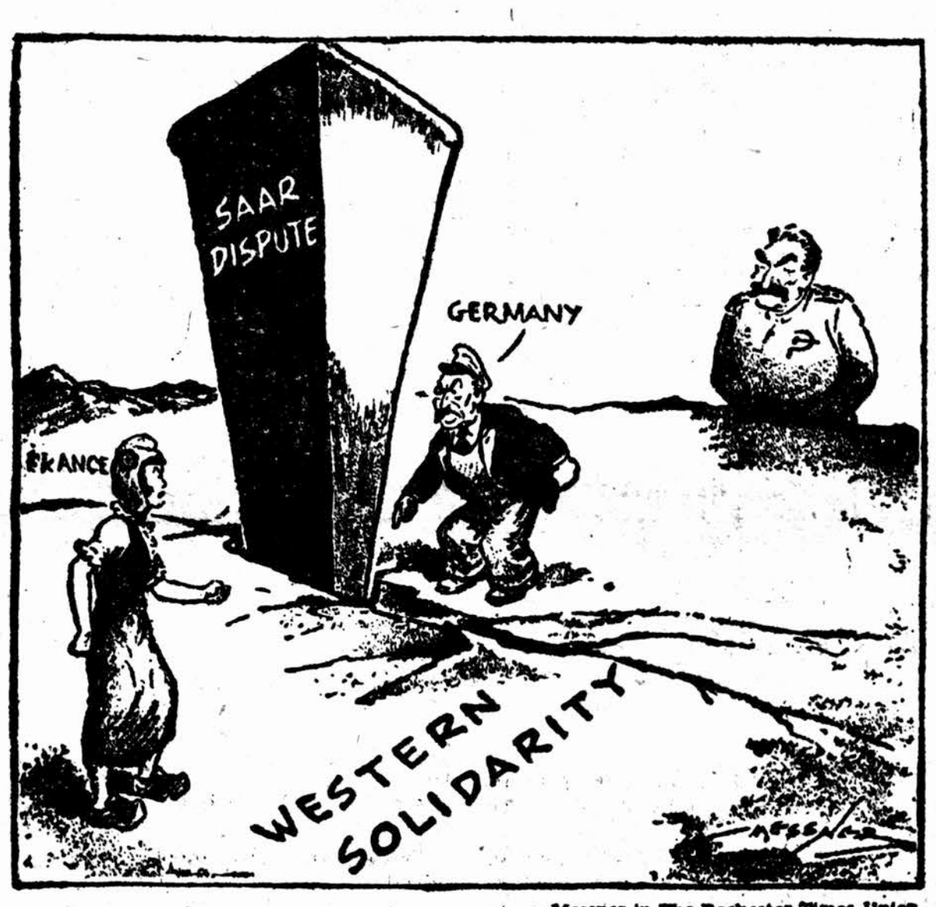
Dry the hair and scalp immediately after the shampoo. Use a clean towel. If the hair is too dry, apply some kind of oil—cottonseed, olive, almond, cocoanut, castor. Alcohol can be administered to greasy scalps, but it should be rubbed off soon after application.

Daily massage of the scalp may help prevent baldness. Knead your scalp with your fingers, pinching and pulling it from the underlying tissues. This will improve the circulation by enabling a greater amount of blood to flow to the scalp and hair follicles, and it will also permit the growth of a good pad of fat under the scalp.

Combing and brushing also will stimulate the scalp and help remove some of the seborrhea scales. The old rule of 100 strokes a day is a good one to revive. Keep your brush clean always, and make sure the bristles on it are sparsely set and stiff.

Don't use hair tonics indiscriminately. Before you buy one discover what its ingredients are and then ask your doctor what those ingredients are likely to do to your hair and scalp. Hair tonics cannot grow hair but they may be of value in correcting seborrhea. Some of the medications doctors suggest for lotions and tonics contain eureosl, resorcinol, sulphur, and various mercurials.

Remember, you stand a fair chance of stopping common baldness by overcoming seborrhea. If you succeed, fine! But if your hair continues to fall—all you can do is blame your ancestors.



Messner in The Rochester Times-Union

Turbidimeter

The clearness of liquids, from drinking water to muddy river water, can be measured by a new instrument developed in the United States. It is expected to be of particular value to sanitary engineers for checking and controlling process in water purification as well as in sewage disposal plants.

Called the "recording turbidimeter", the instrument measures and automatically records the quantity of particles in the fluids flowing through it. To ascertain the turbidity a light beam is sent through the fluid, and "electric eyes" measure the percentage of light that travels in a straight path as compared with light scattered by the particles. Inventor of the new instrument is the General Electric Company of Schenectady, in the state of New York.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

PATIENCE is said to be the mother of virtues, writes Miss Nooru Peermahomed But as children we are not inclined to be patient. In fact, at that age, we are positively impatient We generally like doing things in a jiffy and wish others would likewise hurry We want lessons to get over soon, we want to eat quickly to go out quickly, and whenever we are told to wait, we feel annoyed That is why sometimes, the aged members of the family, like the grand-father and the grand-mother, get on our nerves. Their slow, listless, snail-like movements irritate us We wish that life would move quicker for them for they appear so much lost in their thoughts and musings

I remember as a child to have planted a mango tree in my garden. Every morning I would anxiously go to see if it had grown bigger and whether there were blossoms and fruits on it. I remember to have felt greatly disappointed when the mali told me that it would take years before the tree would bear fruits Today I see, through my window, the huge mango tree with its spreading branches and smooth green leaves. This year was the first season when we had plenty of delicious fruits from it.

The giant-like oaks that you see on the road-side are centuries old—

"So old with their beauty are—
Ah, no man knows,
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the rose"—

Some of them, you might have noticed, have not changed much with years They are like sentinels of the road

As you grow older, you would realise that life moves faster, while you yourself are inclined to slow down, just as your grand-father and grand-mother are to-day. In the meanwhile, you too would have learnt from life the great lesson of patience and perseverance

Great men, both saints and intellectual giants, have all been, when young, impatient and hasty; but they very soon realised that to achieve any mark of distinction required of them to be patient and persevering

Nothing happens overnight. The rise and fall of civilisations, of Empires of revolutions,—why, even the building up of great cities and industrial towns have taxed men's time and patience. That is why we often hear it being said, "Rome was not built in a day!"

THE HONEY BIRD

There once lived, in far away Africa, a little boy who name was Nahati

Nahati lived with his father, Lotu, and his mother, Meta, and the other people of his tribe. They moved often, hunting wild animals and honey for food

All was well with Nahati and Lotu an. Meta and the rest of the tribe until the Great Famine came. A famine is a time when there is no food to eat.

The animals seemed to disappear and the bee-hives were hard to find. Lotu, who was a great hunter, spent his days and part of his nights hunting in the great forest for food. But more and more often, he came home empty-handed.

People could not live without food. Lotu shared his food with the others, but soon they did not have even a bird to eat Most of the birds had gone from the forest and the ones who were left were not often seen.

One day the chief called the people of the tribe together and said it would be best for each family to go its own way in a search for food. Perhaps a few would come upon a part of the country where food could be found and tell the others.

For days, Lotu and Meta and little Nahati wandered in the great forest. But early every morning, and at sundown every evening, all three of them knelt while Lotu made a special prayer to bring an end to the famine.

"I too, would like to pray to the Great Spirit," said Nahati to his mother.

"Some day you may learn the Famine Prayer", she answered, "but now you are too little. The words are too big for you."

"Will the Great Spirit be angry because I do not know the words of the Famine Prayer?" he asked.

"No" Meta smiled and shook her head. "The Great Spirit knows you are a little boy. He understands that your father prays for all of us."

Every day, they walked as far as they could, hoping to find food. Sometimes Lotu killed an animal or bird for them to eat, but it was scarcely enough to keep them alive

Every night, Nahati listened carefully to the words of the Famine Prayer, hoping he could learn them and pray, also, but they were hard to remember.

One day, while his father was hunting in another part of the forest and his mother was sleeping, Nahati crept away by himself. The forest was very still. A few leaves fluttered in the wind, parched and dry. All the birds and animals had gone away — perhaps to another forest, where there was plenty of food. If only he knew where they had gone!

"The Great Spirit must know," he said to himself, "for the Great Spirit knows everything. I shall ask him."

So, very carefully, he began to say the first words of the Famine Prayer.

"Oh, Great Spirit, who gives all the good things of life to the birds and the beasts—"

Then he stopped. He had forgotten the rest. He tried to remember the fine words Lotu always said next, but they would not come to him. All he could remember was the hunger pain inside him.

"Oh, Great Spirit!" he cried. 'Can you not show me where the birds and animals have gone for food?"

All at once, there was little fluttering and chirping nearby. Nahati looked up and saw a bird darting back and forth. It would fly away and then come back to him and fly away again.

"Perhaps the Great Spirit wants me to follow it" ,said Nahati, to himself.

He jumped up and began to run through the forest with the bird chirping and fluttering just ahead. On and on they went. At last the bird darted towards a tree and flew round and round the trunk.

Nahati stopped, puzzled. Why had the bird stopped at this tree? Did it live here?

Then he noticed that some bees were going in and out of a hole a few feet from the ground. Bees! Nahati shouted with joy. Honey for their supper! Honey for Lotu and for Meta and for him! Food!

The little bird sat upon a branch, still chirping.

RHYME TIME

There was an old lady named Rudd
Who fell down in some very soft mud,
She exclaimed, "This is grand.
It's the one way to land,
Then you never come down with a thud!"

*

A man on the Island of Wight
Was lonely from morning till night.
When he started to speak.
People ran with a shriek,
For the gold in his teeth was that bright!

*

A fussy old lady lay down yonder
Went nowhere at all—and no wonder!
Every time that she tried,
It was storming outside,
And she wouldn't go out in the thunder.

*

There was a young lady named Prim
Who was never excited or grim,
When she stumbled and fell
And went down in a well,
She just said, "In that case, I will swim".

*

A man in a house he had rented
Lived a life that was very contented
Till, while writing a note,
He spilled ink on his coat,
And that's how blue suits were invented.

*

A newsboy named Timothy Booth
Lost a very important front tooth,
Then he lisped (when he'd speak)
So, for nearly a week,
He went around selling the nooth.

PHONEY VISION

Sammy Simple made a phone call the other evening but was told by the operator that there was no reply.

"That's strange", said Sammy. "There ought to be someone at home. Is there a light in the window?"

CLEARLY NOT CLEAR

It was his first visit to the little village of Sloville, and after groping his way in the darkness he eventually found his friend's house.

"One thing is clear about your village", he remarked, "and that is that it's very dark."

FLOODED OUT

When Sammy Simple was asked in the geography class where Chicago is, he said: "Nearly at the bottom of Lake Michigan."

BALKAN-JI-BARI

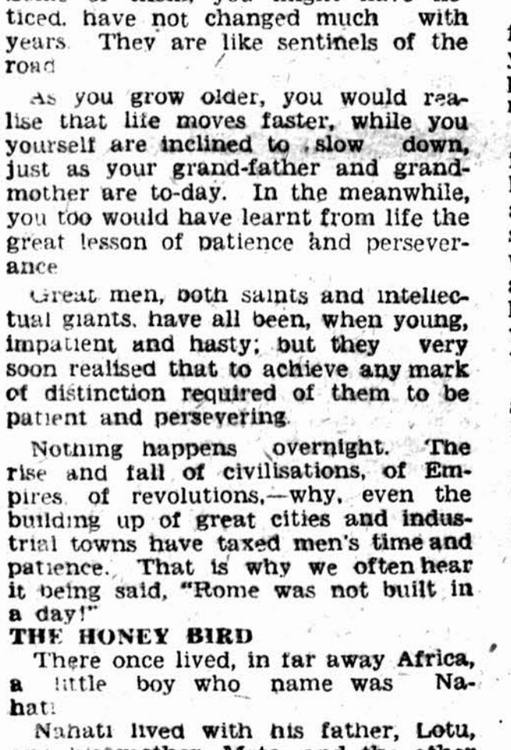
Bhai Shewak Bhojraj, Shri Tirath Sabhani, Shri Jyotindra Desai and Miss Sati Ramchandani visited the Madh Island Camp, where a Balkan-ji-Bari Centre has started working under the guidance of Miss A. U. Vaswani. Children arranged a very nice little programme of variety entertainments.

BEAMING WITH SMILE

You are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari Unit nearest to you. If there is no such centre in your locality, write to us, and we shall see what can be done in the matter. You can be enrolled in this All-India Children's Association. Please send for the particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be pleased to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your Loving,
DADA



THEY LOOK IT

TO FINISH
Fold tab against the doll's back. Slip a thin rubber band over the tab, then paste the tab to the doll.
TAB
Paste top of skirt (gathered) to the tab, as shown. Let the paste dry completely.
TAB

TO MAKE THE DOLL DANCE

Slip the rubber band over your hand. Hold your hand down, so that your forefinger and middle finger form the doll's feet. For red slippers, paint the nails of these two fingers with red nail polish.

Move your fingers as though they were feet and the doll will dance

CHURCHILL REVELS IN POLITICS AND ESCAPES IN PAINTING

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(Continued from Page 6)

carrying in your pocket a key to "a wonderful new world of thought and craft, a sunlit garden gleaming with light and color," he communicates in every wise and witty line of "Painting as a Pastime." Mr. Churchill's is a remarkable essay. It is personal, warm, and perceptive. It is basted in the rich juices of experience; written with unashamed enthusiasm; written from the heart, yet written with a smile. To find its match in felicity and charm, one must turn back to Hazlitt's "On the Pleasure of Painting."

Blood Brothers

No two men could be less alike than William Hazlitt and Winston Churchill. A gulf divides their minds and temperaments and endowments. Yet in two of their passionate absorptions—the English language and painting—they are blood brothers. Although Hazlitt turned to writing after having attempted to be a painter and Mr. Churchill did not paint until after his fame in both public affairs and literature had been securely established, both men express sentiments almost interchangeable on the joys of painting.

"From the moment you take up the pencil, and look Nature in the face, you are at peace with your own heart... The mind is calm, and full at the same time. The hand and eye are equally employed ...The hours pass away untold, without chagrin, and without weariness; nor would you ever wish to pass them otherwise." That is Hazlitt, but it could be Mr. Churhill, because it is he who says, "Go out into the sunlight and be happy with what you see. Painting is a complete distraction. I know of nothing which, without exhausting the body, more entirely absorbs the mind. Whatever the worries of the hour or the threats of the future, once the picture has begun to flow along, there is no room for them in the mental screen... Time stands respectfully aside, and it is only after many hesitations that luncheon knocks gruffly at the door."

There are differences, however. Where Hazlitt, whose life was tempesttossed, writes about painting as a sedentary man, Mr. Churchill writes about it with equal skill as a man who has seen and relished combat in the field. Only he, with his fondness for military metaphor, would seize upon such a Churchillian word as "audacity" as a painter's first requirement. Only he would liken a painter to a commander-in-chief and a canvas to a battleground. Only he would compare "proportion" and "relation" in painting to the reserves upon which a general must depend, or insist that, if a canvas is not to represent a defeat, it in the manner of a victory must be the result of a good plan.

Although, in passing, Mr. Churchill pays delightful tribute to books, libraries, a change of interest as a means to rest, the heightened powers of observation brought about by surveying any object with a painter's eye, and to such impressionists as Manet. Monet, Cezanne, and Matisse, perhaps the most exciting aspect of his essay is the reverent affection which he, the man of action, feels for art and the artist. He condescends to neither; he has only admiration for both. A great painting is to him "an intellectual manifestation the equal in quality and intensity of the finest achievements of warlike action, of forensic argument, or of scientific or philosophical adjudication."

Over-simplification

The world by some, in moments of over-simplification, is held to be divided into Greeks and Romans. The first are supposed to symbolize the lovers and creators of beauty; the second, the givers of laws and the doers of deeds. But it is one of the distinctions of British history that it abounds in fusions of the two temperaments which prove the fallacy of such an easy division.

From his days in India on his energies and curiosities have been superhuman. Even in his thirties when Mr. Churchill was new to the Cabinet, Sir Edward Grey was complaining, "Winston, very soon, will become incapable from sheer activity of mind of being anything in a Cabinet but Prime Minister." Most people never really live the one life at their disposal. Mr. Churchill would have found one life grossly insufficient, had he not discovered a simple solution to the problem. He has lived many lives, and lived all of them to the full.

Natural Harmony

"What do you do?" was a question asked occasionally of Annapolis graduates by officers of the Royal Navy during the last war. By this they did not mean "What is your specific assignment?" They took that for granted. They meant "What do you do in addition to your job? What is your outside interest, hobby, or diversion?"

Mr. Churchill has held almost every important position in His Majesty's Government. But, hard-pressed by arduous duties though he has been, he has a gusto of mind, spirit, and body which has demanded releases beyond his official task. He has written more books, and certainly more important books, than most authors whose whole careers are devoted to book-writing. Even getting these done has not robbed him of leisure and the need of filling his free hours. Hence his painting and the joy he has found in it.

To live, most men fortunately must work. How civilized they are is better measured by how they employ their leisure than by what is the employment which has earned it for them. Mr. Churchill's is a mind which cannot tolerate inactivity. He rests it by recharging it. Instead of emptying it of all thought, he refreshes it by a change of interest. He is as impatient with the idle rich as he is with the idle poor. He divides rational, industrious, and useful human beings into two classes—those whose work is work and whose pleasure is pleasure and those whose work and pleasure are one. The life of those belonging to the second category is, as he sees it, "a natural harmony. For them the working hours are never long enough. Each day is a holiday ..."No wonder Mr. Churchill describes such persons as "Fortune's favoured children." Win or lose, he is one of these himself.

The doctor whose medical skill far exceeded the clarity of his hand-writing sent an invitation to a patient to spend an evening with him, adding that there would be music, cards, and so on.

The friend failed to turn up and sent no explanation. When they met the following day the doctor asked whether he had received the note.

"Yes, thank you", replied the other. "I took it to the chemist and had it made up, and I feel much better already".

'LITTLE CHIANG KAI-SHEKS' CANNOT HELP U. S. TO WIN THE WAR AGAINST COMMUNISTS

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(Continued from Page 7)

clude the first alternative altogether.

It is my view that the Nationalist Government in Formosa cannot hope to recapture China, and that the large commitment of United States resources in the Formosa adventure would not merely be wasteful, but would be of positive assistance to the Soviet Union because it would make it possible and perhaps inevitable for the Chinese Communists to invite increased participation of the Soviet Union in the conflict.

Let me illustrate this. As the air assaults increase, with United States planes launched by the Nationalist forces from Formosa upon the mainland of China, there is danger—if it is not already a fact—that the Chinese Communist Government, with the backing of many of the Chinese people, will invite the Soviet Union to establish air bases and to engage actively in the air war.

I personally believe that if the Soviet Union establishes air bases in China they will not be dismantled when the Nationalist forces are defeated. To me this is an appalling prospect. To me, this would make it probable if not certain that the die is cast—that the Chinese Government and the Chinese people will be subordinated to the Soviet Union for a long time to come.

Accordingly, it is my view that the major American effort must be in one of the other two directions: namely, to encourage a nationalism, even if it is communist nationalism, capable of standing up to the Soviet Union and maintaining independence in its dealings with us, or to encourage in every possible way the conditions that will make possible the survival of a so-called third force, a democratic group within China, that can change the character of the government. It seems to me that our long-term objective should clearly be the latter, to build up conditions that favour a democratic group, including such elements of the Kuomintang as may be available and suitable. But it may be that in the short run, while working at this long-term objective, our first objective will have to be to avoid closing the trap on the Chinese . . . .

Now, gentlemen, my analysis of this may be partly or wholly wrong. But if anybody says that it is disloyal or un-American, he is a fool or a knave. But it is exactly this analysis which, I am sure, has provoked the current attack in which I have been called these preposterous and villainous names that have been uttered by Senator McCarthy.

Senator McCarthy, without, I am sure, knowing what he is about, has been and is the instrument or the dupe of a bitter and implacable and fanatical group of people who will not tolerate any discussion of China which is not based upon absolute, total and complete support of the Nationalist Government in Formosa.

They do not hesitate at—they even insist on—policies that potential allies of ours in India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and other countries will call ruthless imperialism. Their conclusion—that is, that the United States should put all of its eggs in the Nationalist Government's basket—may be right or wrong. I think it's wrong.

But I am SURE that the methods of that faction of these people who are McCarthy's Edgar Bergen, are wrong—as wrong as wrong can be. Their methods are to intimidate persons like me and even officials of the United States Government from expressing views that are contrary to their own. Their weapon of intimidation is McCarthy's machine gun: namely, accusation of disloyalty and traitorous conduct.

I do not, by what I have said, want to indicate a feeling of despair about the possibility of democratic success in China. I think I know the Chinese people reasonably well. I have not only great affection, but great admiration for them. Despite the relatively backward state of their country, the Chinese people have a strong and rugged sense of individualism and democracy.

If they accept the restraints and repressions of Communism, it will be because they feel that they have no alternative for national and individual survival. If they accept the iron dominion of worldwide Communism, it will be because we, the democratic nations and peoples of the world, have failed. It will be because we, by reason of ignorance or incompetence, have not presented them with an effective choice.

Policy Fails

To date, that is exactly what has happened. We have failed in China. Senator McCarthy does me the honour of saying that I am the architect of this policy which has failed.

Since the war, my recommendations have had equally little influence on the State Department. The most recent example of this is my memorandum of last August to the State Department committee. In this I warned that we cannot expect to succed with little Chiang Kai-sheks where we failed with the big Chiang Kai-shek. But we are still supporting a little Chiang-kai-shek in South Korea and we have since taken on another one in Indo-China. I warned that we cannot coerce China by cutting off trade; but by our feeble attitude toward the blockade of Shanghai we have allowed trade to be virtually cut off. I warned that by indecision in recognizing the facts of life in China we were heading for another setback in Asia without even the compensating advantage of hampering Russia's ability to maneuver in Europe; that is exactly what has happened.

I warned that reliance on Japan as an instrument of American policy is a bad bet; but Japan is still our most risky bet in Asia. I warned that countries in the Far East must not be made to suspect that the real aim of the United States is to use them against Russia; but all of them are now convinced that this is just what our real aim is.

Recommendations

My recommendations may be right or wrong. I may be accused of having given bad adviced by anyone who disagrees with my opinions. What I cannot be accused of is advice that has influenced the policy of the United States in the Far East. I wish that I had in fact had more influence. If I had, I think that the Communists would not now control China.

The very foundation of my views towards China is a firm belief that the United States and the democratic nations of the world—if they are willing to abandon the mistaken policies of the past and face the problems of China and the Far East realistically—can help to bring about the establishment of strong democratic governments in the Far East that will work harmoniously with the Western powers. Despite Senator McCarthy, my books and articles witness that my basic beliefs are the absolute anti-thesis of the Marxist doctrine. The Communist line as applied to Asia may be easily summed up: Capitalism is in decay, and because it is in decay, the European empires are falling apart; capitalist nations in Europe and America are incapable of any non-imprialist relation with these former colonies, which can therefore look for hope only to the Soviet Union.

In my view, this is nonsense, I believe that both capitalism and political democracy have immense vitality and adaptability. If they fail to survive, I believe it will be because of dogmatic or uninformed men who insist on policies of coercion, repression and inequality—not because of inherent defects in capitalism and democracy.

But I want to emphasize with all my heart, that we ourselves, if we are so foolish as to destory our own democracy, can make the Marxist dream come true. We ourselves can cause the decay of capitalism and democracy. The sure way to do this is to permit the destruction of the basic wellspring from which capitalism and democracy derive their vitality; namely, freedom of research, freedom of speech, and freedom for men stoutly to maintain their diverse opinions.

I say to you, gentlemen, that the sure way to destroy freedom of speech and the free expression of ideas and views is to attach to that freedom the penalty of abuse and vilification. If the people of this country can differ with the so-called China lobby or with Senator McCarthy only at the risk of the absuse to which I have been subjected, freedom will not long survive. If officials of our government cannot consult people of diverse views without exposing themselves to the kind of attack that Senator McCarthy has visited upon officers of the State Department, our government policy, will necessarily be steriler.

It is only from a diversity of views freely expressed and strongly advocated that sound policy is distilled. He who contributes to the destruction of this process is either a fool or an enemy of his country. Let Senator McCarthy take note of this.

Let us talk it over—

NOTWITHSTANDING all the appeals and exhortations to our leaders in the matter of changing our food habits, our taste is proving a hard nut to crack. And to be honest, aren't we women to be thanked for that?

Leaving aside for a while the problem of getting used to grains other than rice and wheat, we are not amenable to so much as different ways of cooking these very food grains! The South Indian Lachmiamma must put a lot of water for cooking rice and then drain it off once it is cooked so that every grain of the cooked rice is separable. Her Konkani counterpart on the other hand must have her rice cooked like gruel.

Similarly, if a Maharashtrian housewife tells her North Indian friend the advantages of adding a little quantity of sweet oil to wheat flour before kneading it for chapatti-making, the latter's sense of culinary skill is outraged. She contends that addition of sweet oil to wheat renders it difficult to digest. But this puzzles the Maratha lady who knows too well her Punjabi friend's love for ghee and sugar and also her cauacity easily to digest both these heavy stuffs!!

Now, these are such things as men are not bothered about if, it goes without saying, the food served to them is palatable. Say for instance, if a person from Kanara comes to live in Bombay, he is not worried about the frying medium used for the food he consumes. However, if his missus accompanies him, cans of coconut oil, "fresh and pure" as she insists on telling you, come with her luggage. This provincial prejudice is by no means peculiar to our kind in this land alone. I know of an Italian lady (educated one at that) who followed her Indian spouse to his country but did not forget to include in her baggage a goodly quantity of olive oil which they use for cooking in Italy. Poor dear, she didn't know that this oil was not a rare commodity in India but that apart, imagine a person who leaves her kith and kin, country and culture beyond the seven seas bringing a tinful of cooking oil to the new country of adoption! Could anything be more irrational and so very woman like?

That brings to mind a recent incident at a small dinner party arranged for friends-cum-family circle. As the dinner was in progress, the evening's hostess asked her guests, particularly the ladies present, if anyone of them had tried a new brand of ghee which was available in the market. All said "No" but at the same time affirmed their intention of giving the new product a trial. Of course they knew that it would be costlier than their usual practice of buying butter from bazar and preparing ghee at home. But since the manufacturers were known for integrity, they were quite prepared to go in for the stuff. But only on some one else's recommendation! See, the fun of it? Here was no question of money nor about the good quality but the mere fact of trying a new thing that deterred them particularly as it concerned food. Considering the Maharashtrians' fastidious taste about ghee (which they can afford since their food requires so little of it, as compared with the Punjabis or the U.P wallas one should have sympathised with their reluctance to try a new brand but . . the fun is still to come.

However, when the hostess informed them that the ghee served that at the dinner party was the new thing, all agreed that it was absolutely like the stuff they make at home. Out of curiosity, the ladies desired to see the stuff itself. And lo! a soft murmer went round to say that the stuff did not look like real home-made ghee with the grain in it! After all, eating is not merely a matter of taste alone. Appearance also plays a vital part. In view of this factor, is it irrational for the public to oppose the well-intentioned device of coloured edible vegetable oils? While the anti-Vanaspati-wallahs are clamouring for a ban on its sale, champions of the industry might oppose compulsory colouring as that will definitely distinguish it from ghee. Preparations made in the coloured vegetable oil will look different and may well prove less palatable to the consumer. However, that will at least check the evil practice of adulterating ghee and butter, and spare the housewife some headache!

Leela

Shirley And Daughter Linda

Little Linda Susan loves to dance and picks up the steps quickly, especially when instructed by her lovely mother, Shirley Temple. The "Toy" that Linda is holding is a huge cellophane bow from a Christmas gift and the gift has long since been forgotten but the bow is a firm favourite of the child for it makes a lovely 'crinkly' noise and she will now have it thrown out

ROMANCE OF PRINTING

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(Continued from Page 2)

a tremendous amount of very hard and patient work they represented. It is no wonder, then, that only the rich and privileged few could obtain them and they were very carefully and jealously guarded and preserved.

It is interesting to note that he works of Virgil existed in so many copies that they were used as school books even in his own life time. Copyists wrote out in full the works of Homer and Aristotle and of other great writers, but alas many of the carefully written manuscripts were lost for all time.

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The one man to whom more than to any other person, humanity owes the great gift of printed books is William Caxton. Unfortunately, like many other great men, we know very little about him. He seems to have been too busy enriching the world with his wonderful discovery, to tell us much about himself. In the preface tt one of his books, he wrote that when he was still a young boy in his teens he was sent to a school in London and he refers to London as his "Mother" in the sense that London was the scene of his learning. Later on he was apprenticed to one Robert Large, an eminent business man in those days. All these years, Caxton, though a business man, was also a keen student of languages, and was labouring hard to facilitate the spread of books.

Of his struggle daring those days, we do not know a great deal except that after many discouragements and several futile attempts, he succeeded in printing his first book in the French language and it was "Recevil des Historises de Troyes", composed by Raoul le Fevre, Chamberlain to the Duke of Burgundy.

There is no possibility of fixing the exact date but it must have been not later than 1468. Later on, Caxton printed an English translation of the book

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It is interesting to note that William Caxton effected many great improvements during his life-time to his own invention. The first type of printing was very large and clumsy, but rapid progress and advance was made to the great astonishment and admiration of an anxious and waiting world. Soon, he returned to England and set up a printing press in the precincts of Westminster Abbey. King Edward IV and his courtiers visited him in the press and expressed their great wonder and appreciation of what they saw. In 1474, Caxton printed his "Book of Chess". There is an extremely interesting sign, printed by Caxton and still to be seen at Oxford. It reads as follows, "If it please any man, spiritual or temporal to buy any types of two or three Commemorations of Salisbury, as emprinted after the form of this present letter, which he well and truly correct, let him come to West Minister Almoressaye at the ret pall and he shall have them good cheap."

Strange as it may seem, there was a good deal of opposition to Caxton from same quarters. Men were quick and shrewd to foresee and visualise than when once the printing presses were used extensiveiy, the number of books would soon increase enormously and the common people would enter into fields of learning hitherto undreamt of. Even the Bishops of London became greatly alarmed and said, "If we do not destroy this dangerous invention, it will destroy us." It is interesting to recall how when steam engine was introduced by the Government in the House of Commons one ignorant member of the Parliament remarked, "What will happen to the steam engine, if an angry crow were to perch upon the steam engine and attack it? For heaven's sake, let us not proceed with the bill. In the same manner for all progressive reforms like the abolition of slavery Sati and child marriage, there was opposition from the Conservative and orthodox section. Perhaps such opposition for all porgressive measures is the way of life and progress.

Fortunately the false alarms and fears raised by the orthodox clergymen and the ignorant people turing William Caxton's time did not seize the nation's leaders and for the most part, they welcmed the invention and gave William Caxton every encouragement. Caxton was soon able to say that he acted "'under the shadow of the King's noble protection".

From 1974, until the time of his death, Caxton continued to print a few books ealh year. Before his death, he had the satisfaction of knowing that his invention had given pleasuse to thousands of people and also of knowing that his work would be wortthily continued, since he succeeded in teaching the art to at least four other men who carried on his work.

One of the first books which Caxton translated was Chauser's famous "Canterbury Tales" which books gives intimate glimpses of the life of these far off days which have made it a classic for all time. Strange it is, that this book practically the first of its kind to be printed, has remained for nearly five hundred years one of the greatest favourites in the English Literature.

Several years before his death, Caxton conceived the idea of illustrating his books. The first illustrations used were two queer little drawings which were drawn and carved on wooden blocks. The ink was rubbed upon a block and placed face down upon a piece of paper and the two were then in the press. One of these little pictures shows five pupils kneeling before their great teacher, who holds a book in his hands. Many of the first printed books had beautifully illustrated borders, which were drawn by hand. These books were known as "Illuminated Editions." Huge capital letters often headed a paragraph and were coloured red and blue and gilded to match the borders. Inspite of the many improvements which Caxton effected during his life time one will still find his works very hard to read. Here is a sentence taken from his edition of "Reymard the Fox".

"And yf any thyng be said or wretten herein that may greve or dys-the fox, for they be his wordes and not myne."

ENTER MECHANICAL BALLOT BOX

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(Continued from Page 4)

founded how we can solve this problem. The paper that will be consumed for preparing the voters' list alone runs to thousands of tons and miles in length. In the prevailing disorder and mischievous tendencies for sabotage in the country, the task of guarding election booths and ballot boxes will be a stupendous one.

In rural areas as in the West Coast of India or the hilly tracts of U. P. where villages are not continguous, it becomes more difficult to make arrangements for satisfactory conduct of elections.

Now the only country where a mechanical device has been invented for counting votes is the United States. No doubt voting machines were invented in U. K. and Germany, but they were found unworkable to cure the defects in the system of voting by ballot. Now it has fallen to the lot of Sri K. Ramanujam of Salem to have perfected a ballot-box-booth.

This is an ingenious invention which has been demonstrated to the highest in the land. Everyone has expressed his or her admiration and if it is adopted, it is bound to solve all the major problems which the General Election of such stupendous magnitude is bound to create. The one constitutional question that has to be solved is whether in the existing constitution there is sanction for voting by mechanical means.

The booth is a single box of about 27"x20"x9". It works on the same principle as the colour box system. But it has none of its drawbacks. A voter cannot tamper with the ballot box nor can any body tamper with the ballot papers. Because there are no papers. There are no invalid votes under this system. There is no need to make thousands of boxes denuding our already exhausted forests. It is a bag that substitutes the box, and instead of the ballot paper, there is a lead ball. The ballot-box-booth is placed on a table near a wall. The box is clamped on to the edges of the table to keep it firm. When one of the lids opens, a set of coloured keys is visible. These colours stand for the parties contesting the election. When the voter faces the booth, a curtain is rung down and he is screened off. As he operates the key under the coloured slab, his vote by means of a ball falls into a bag. These bags are also coloured and sealed and signed by the candidates before the commencement of the election.

The voter can see the ball falling into the particular bag connected by a conduit. The voter cannot meddle with the mechanism, and it is quite possible to prevent mechanically the use of the key more than once. The counting is done by another gadget and by pressing a catch, 100 balls can be dounted in a trice without any mistake. This is a great invention and is bound to solve our problems of election in a country where 90 per cent of the voters are illiterate.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Patronal influence on art—Gulf between people and arts—Gross neglect of people's artists—Weak point in official approach—What is "Dhamar" in music?—Role of art in education—Goal of Indian Film—Festival of Documentaries.

One of the conditions, which favour development of any art, is that the latter should be integrated and assimilated in life. This condition refers to the practical applicability of every art and emphasises the importance of patronal influence on it and, thereby the fact that demand is an impetus to the development of art. The oft-repeated maxim 'art for life's sake' will have no meaning if art is regarded as an activity detached from the currents of life and is treated merely as a subject of academic interest.

Art Linked With Life

In the past, every art, in India, was one with life. Painting, sculpture or music had its will defined sphere of utility. This sphere was not, once for all, closed by rigid barriers. The artist could widen it as the requirements of life multiplied. Careful analysis of the cross-section of unsophisticated life will reveal how different arts were allocated and assimilated in it. Vestiges of these arts noticed anywhere in museums or in possession of the people will lead to the fair estimation of the range of applicability of each.

Viewed from this angle, the current tendency to treat art as an isolated activity will appear to be repugnant to the cultural concepts and art tradition of India. In spite of everything against it, this tendency has gained considerable ground and has come to dominate the art and cultural movement, which consequently, steers clear of the realities of the day. This movement, conducted as it is on the wrong lines, is calculated to contribute to the world thought on art an entirely new but absurd maxim that 'art is not intended for life's sake'.

The Present State

Painting, which alone is taken in the sense of art these days, is pedantically discucced by privileged coteries on the floor of art salons and exhibition rooms. It is taught to students in schools of art for full five years, and then it is demanded, by rich people only in the forms of portraits and easel paintings and at times as mural decoration. This more or less marks the range of utility of painting. In its other forms and media, pictorial art impinges upon numerous points in life, but they are not covered by the movement though it proclaims from the house-top that it stands for the progress of art and for the 'art-for-the-people' ideal.

Sculpture is less fortunate than painting. Apart from its appearance in a modest manner in exhibitions, it is demanded in the market in the forms of statues and busts for memorials. Architecture, of which it was an integral part, has banished it as unessential. While assuming the form of flat and uncarved surface, architecture has discarded in sculpture one of the chief characteristics of the Indian tradition. In modern life, sculpture has fewer points upon which it impinges.

The captains of the art movement are concerned with painting and casually with sculpture of trained artists, but not with the question of utility of there arts. They consider it below their dignity to recognise, as art, the work of weavers, textile printers, stone and wood carvers, engravers and inland workers of the hereditary class. It is the art of such designer-craftsman which fulfils the artistic needs of the people and which has continued the Indian tradition, but the art movement eschews art which is consumed by the mass of the people and deliberately ignores the artists by whom such 'art for life's sake' is produced.

eople And Music

Musc is also there to show how

POUNDING GRAIN by N. S. Bendre. An exhibit from the annual exhibition of the Art Society of India.

narrow outlook and small capital, art not perturbed in the least by the cacophony of the brass band, nor are they pleased with the sweet tunes poured out by the 'sahanai' of changhada players. They are equally indifferent to the commonplace film songs provided in profusion by the film, gramophone and radio. Such captains of the music world have failed to realise when and how much of music is needed by the people. In other words they have failed to estimate the range of applicability of music to life. Narrow-mindedness and deep-rooted prejudice against music of the classical schools other than their own stock-in-trade have restricted their sense of appreciation of the full range of music and the latter's role in life.

Government's Approach

The Government's part in such a circumstances should have been realistic and decisive, but it too has more or less taken sides with the movement which is supremely indifferent to the practical aspect of different arts. The Government's schemes, are to a large extent, of academc nature and limited to the class of educated artists. They take, into account, artists and not the people for whom arts are intended. Art education, upon which the Government is likely to focuss its attention, will rule out of its list uneducated designer-craftsmen who are actually supplying the artistic needs of the country. Again such education will leave its beneficeries with a limited scope of work, because obviously it will not be based upon the requirements of the people.

After all art, is intended for the people and not exclusively for the fashionable few. Planning of any art with pronounced indifference to the consumers interest should, therefore, not be regarded as a thoughtful proposition, but the Government seems to have gathered an erroneous impression from the socalled experts who have made themselves readily accessible to it that the solution of the problem of art lies in the estaolishment of academies, trusts and commissions on western lines. Such institutions usually do not concern themselves with what the people have and what they actually need. They aim at carrying out grandiose ideas of interested persons who know how to assert their importance irrespective of their experience and abilites.

The current trends of music in the North have not felt the slightest influence of the Academy of Hindustani Music established by the Government Ageneics like the radio, film and gramophone and brass band which supply music to the people have continued to function freely and in their own ways. Perhaps the academy is preoccupied with the question of research. The organisation of art, which has quietly sprung into existence, should not be expected to function in any way differently to the Music Academy on the National Commission for the UNESCO. The tendency to disregard the practical aspects of arts and to handle last things first will, in all probability, be the guiding force of the Governmental machinery.

"Dhamar" Explained

What is Dhamar in the North Indian school of music? The reply will promptly come from some of the ill-informed adherents of the khyal school that Dhamar means a Mori song; and this will not explain its exact significance. Every such song cannot be styled as Dhamar. To be Dhamar in the correct sense of the term, the Hori song should have been originally composed and should be rendered in the Dhamar tala. Consistently any song, which is in this tala and which is rendered as such, can also be styled as Dhamar. So the sine quo non of Dhamar in the particular tala and not the wordings of the Hori song irrespective of the latter's pattern of tala.

Apart from its individuality, Dhamar is also regarded as one of he talas of the Dhruvapad mode of singing. Dhamar is a complex mode and tala. It demands assiduity and prolonged practice in rendering its pattern and variations of rhythm to the accompaniment of the Pakawaj and not tablas. However some of the khyal singers have deliberately misled the audience by labelling, as Dhamars, Hori songs which they sing in easier talas. This singnifies one of the attempts made by interested parties to suppresse he beautiful but difficult Dhruvapad and Dhamar mode of singing. In view of this, it should not be surprising to hear a ridiculous question "In what tala will you sing Dhamar"?

Art In Education

Several problems of school education were discussed at the South Port meeting of the North of England Education Conference; and among them was art as an integral part of education. Mr. J. H. Holmes, Principal of the Manchester Municipal School of Art, stated the case for fundamental reform in art teaching. He expresed the view that the purpose of art teaching as a part of general education was obscured by a general and historically unique misconception of what art was.

Mr. Holmes said the bitter truth. Misconception of art has distractd the aesthetic part of school education from its objective. The lack of appreciation of beauty is not the fault of education in England alone. India presents a much worse situation if judged by the deplorable conditions in the state of Bombay. The only remedy is the revolution in the method of art teaching in schools. In this connection far-reaching recommendations were made by the Art Education Committee which was appointed by the Government of Bombay, but the recalcitrant orthodox opinion in the non-official as well as official circles seems to have stood firmly against any radical change in the 'drawing teaching system'.

Film In Transition

The right way to the progress of film industry was indicated by Mr. J. B. H. Wadia in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association. Mr. Wadia gave, to the industry a timely warning against spasmodic efforts at film production without proper planning. The point raised by him that the audience is demanding better value for the money which it spends deserves seri-

(Continued on page 31)

ASTROLOGY IN THE NEWS

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(Continued from Page 3)

a strong "aspect" of 120 degrees between the plnets Mars and Neptune. It was "exact" on March 27. Besides, that day was New Moon Hitler's astrologer would mark it as a day potentially important in a Mars-Neptune sense: in a "war-shipping" sense or in a "war-secret" sense—or in both. Thus here was at least the possibility of a naval battle

I went carefully through my stock of admirals' noroscopes. Which of them would have important aspects on March 27? There was only one: Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham. Now I knew—and so, of course, did Hitler's astrologer—that Sir Andrew was in command of the Meditaeranean fleet. If an encounter took place at all it was likely to be with the Italian, not the German fleet.

Sir Andrew's chart showed strong "plus" aspects. What about my Italian admirals? Well, both Cavagnari and Riccardo had "minus" aspects. But would Hitler Bother about a British-Italian naval encounter? Only if it was really important. And if it was, it would have to show in the charts of the leaders of the countries involved. It would have to show as a "plus" in the charts of King George and Mr. Churchill and as a "minus" in the charts of King Victor Emmanuel and Mussolini. Well, it did. This would certainly be reported to Hitler.

I wrote to the Admiralty on November 20, 1940, that Hitler's astrologer would tell his master that on or about March 27. 1941, Sir Andrew Cunningham was likely to inflict a defeat on the Italian fleet.

My report was confirmed and the naval person undersigning wrote that Sir Andrew would be informed. This must not be taken as evidence that the Admiralty was using astrology in any other way than as a means of checking up on the advice Hitler got from his man.

Luck At Sea

"Luck" was an essential factor in actions involving the Italian Navy. Their fleet was built for speed—whether in order to avoid unwanted engagements with enemy forces or because they lacked sufficient armour protection I do not know. Cunningham needed luck to got hold of them with his slow, old battle-waggons; the **Ramillies, Warspite, Barham** and **Malaya**. It was essential for him to be out and about when the Italians were out too. He had to get his ships into range.

What Hitler would oe about all this, I had no idea. On Marh 27 I was sitting with my ears glued to the radio. Nothing happened. On March 29 the same thing. I felt deeply disappointed. I told myself that I was no good—that I must have overlooked something—that I was mere tyro and Hitler's astrologer a genius.

Then, on March 29 the first rumours came. On the 30th the news was out; "Mussolini's fleet caught and smasher" was the headline. The Italian fleet had been sighted on March 27 (fool that I had been, to think that a naval battle would be reported over the radio when it was still in progress!). Three Italian cruisers and several destroyers had been sunk. And Cunningham had not lost a single ship. Such was the battle of Cape Matapan.

If I had known the likelihood or this 127 days in advance, so had Hitler. What would he do about it? Why had he let it come to this?

I got my answer soon enough. He had made use of it, while the British Forces were hatly engaged with the Italian Navy General Rommel and his two crack Panzer divisions were secretly afterwards they made their first offensive in Libya, and threw General Wavell back.

Hitler And Roosevelt

From onward othr tactices could be used against Hitler. As long as he had had the initiative, we could only foresee when and where the blow would fall. But now we could attack when Hitler knew that he had "bad aspects." And that is an important psychological factor when one is dealing with hypersensitive men. Both the battles of El Alamein and the invasion of Sicily were launched when Hitler's horoscope showed strongly negativee indications. This may well have had a laming effect on the star-conscious Fuehrer.

The entire war can be divided into three periods, from the psychological point of view.

First the period when Hitler saw himself as "the unknown solder" of World War I who would make good the wrongs of the hated Treaty of Versailles. It lasted from September, 1939, to his dictation of armistice conditions to the French in Marshal Foch's dining car at Compiegne, in June, 1940.

Second, the period in which he was Napoléon: when he established his rule over practically the whole of Europe; when, like his great example, he could not manage the invasion of Great Britain and (again, like Napoleon) lost the battles of Egypt and of Russia.

Third, the period in which he identified himself with Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War; surrounded by powerful enemies from all sides and yet hanging on grimly, waiting for a miracle to happen.

Working my way through my astrological tables for 1944 and 1945, I saw, not without anxiety, that there really was a parallel here. For Frederick the Great had been saved from final defeat by the death of his main enemy, the Czarina Elizabeth of Russia, after which Russia dropped out of the war. And Hitler's chart for April, 1945, showed the indication "death of a great enemy."

To day we know from the diary of the former German Finance Minister, Court Schwerin von Krosigk, that the astrologer Wulff had in formed both Hitler and Goebbels about it. And when the news of President Roosevelt's death came to Berlin, Goebbels rang up everybody, shouting with glee; "The Czarina is dead! The Czarina is dead!"

But this time "the death of a great enemy" could not alter the outcome of the war. Now I knew for a certain that Hitler was doomed. Either Wulff was not good enough an astrologer to know it, or else he knew but did not dare to say so; in any case Hitler's and Roosevelt's destiny had beome strangely interlocked ever since Hitler had come to power in Germany, on January 30—Roosevelt's birthday.

Princess Faika To Plead For Sister

Princess Faika of Egypt, sister of King Farouk, arrived recently in Rome, en route to Cairo, where she will plead the case of her sister, Princess Fatya, who married Rial Ghali, an Egyptian Consulate officer in San Francisco, U.S.A., against the wishes of King Farouk. Princess Faika is accompanied by her husband Faad Sadek, who is also an Egyptian Consular officer in the United States.

GROUNDNUT FLOUR AS SUBSIDIARY FOOD

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(Continued from Page 10)

sides of the degchi, stirring it the whole time, so that it may not burn. Grease a plate and set the toffee in it. When set, cut into shapes. This will make nearly 1 1/4 lbs. of toffee.

DAL WITH GROUNDNUT FLOUR

INGREDIENTS: Chana dal 1 chatak, Groundnut flour 1/2 chatak, Grated fresh cocoanut 1/2 chatak, Red chilli powder to taste and Haldi a pinch Salt to taste.

FOR BHAGAR. Ghee 2 tolas, Urd dal 1/2 tola, Red whole chilli 1, Zeera Mustard, Garlic 3 flakes and Curry leaves

METHOD: Pick and wash dal and cook in double its amount of water. When it is soft, and the water is nearly absorbed, add the groundnut flour, chillies, haldi and salt. Mix well and cover it for five minutes. Then mix the grated coconut and cover it again for nearly five minutes, stirring it now and then and taking care to see that it does not burn. Remove from fire and give bhagar.

IDLI

INGREDIENTS: Urad dal 1/2 cup, Rice 1/2 cup, Groundnut flour 1/2 cup and Salt to taste Water to mix

METHOD: Clean and soak dal and rice separately. Grind them very fine, add salt groundnut flour and a little water, mix into a thick batter. Leave it aside for 6 to 7 hours to ferment and then steam in the shape of idlies in an idli steamer and serve with chatney. Nearly 10 idlies of medium size can be made out of this batter

DOSA

INGREDIENTS: Urad dal 1/2 cup, Rice 1/2 cup, Groundnut flour 1/2 cup and Salt to taste Water to mix

METHOD: Clean and soak dal and rice separetely, wash well and grind them fine, separately. Add groundnut flour and salt and a little water, mix well into a thin batter and leave it overnight for fermenting. In the morning beat the batter and prepare dosas on a dosa tawa. 8 dosais of medium size can be made out of this batter.

BREAD

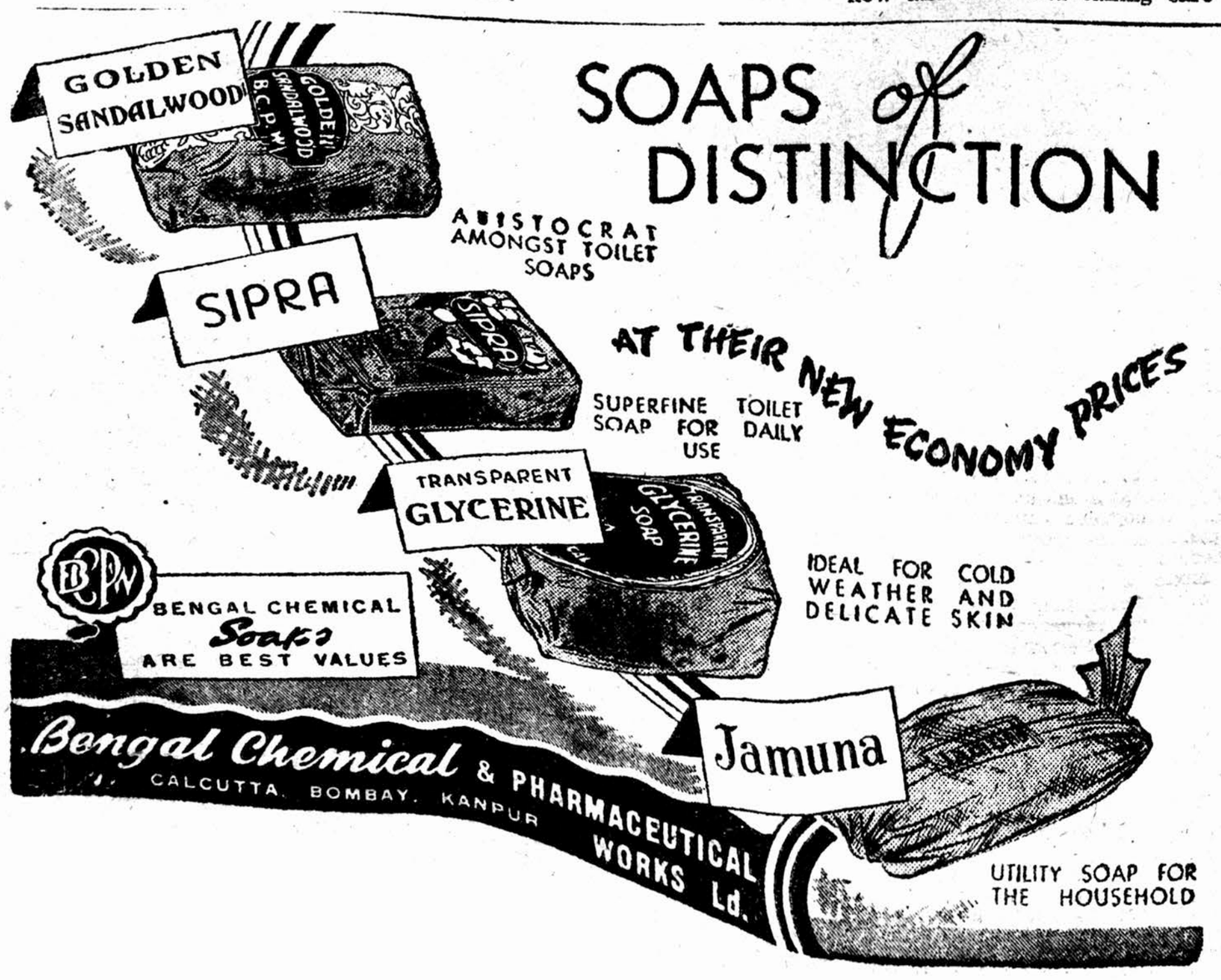
INGREDIENTS: Maida 2 chataks, Groundnut flour 2 1/2 tolas, Sweet potato flour 2 1/2 tolas, Salt to taste, Water to mix and Fermenting matter

METHOD. Seive the flour and mix all the ingredients together into a soft dough and leave it aside in a warm place in a greased baking tin for an hour or so for fermenting, and then bake it in a hot oven till the top of the bread turns brown. 1/2 a lb. loaf can be made out of this dough.

BISCUITS

INGREDIENTS: Maida 9 tolas, Groundnut flour 1 tola, Butter 3 tolas, Sugar 3 tolas, One pinch of Baking powder and Water or milk to mix

METHOD; Seive the flours and baking powder together. Cut the butter in small lumps or shreds and rub in the flour till it forms the form of bread crumbs. Make a soft dough of the misture with water or milk. Roll it to 1/8" thick, cut into shapes and bake in a moderately hot oven for 20-30 minutes. Remove from the oven when they turn to light brown. 1/2 a lb. biscuits can be made out of these ingredients.



Britain Prepares For Art Festival

New Talents Will Have Plenty Of Opportunities To Shine

BY GERALD BARRY

ONE of the results of the Festival of Britain should be to give a big encouragement to the arts. A great deal of new music has been commissioned to be perfomed in 1951: new operas and ballets have also been commissioned. Fifty leading Britih painters have been encouraged to paint special canvases for next year. A competition for poets has been started.

This question of the commissioning of works of art has caused a certain amount of controversy among artists here, as you might suppose. The body responsible for encouraging the arts in this country is called the Arts Council of Great Britain, and it is, of course, a semi-State organisation: that is to say, it obtains its money from the Treasury.

Some artists say (and I am talking of musicians and writers, as well as painters), that any help to the arts from the State is likely to have a deadening effect, that it will tend to encourage the accepted and the conventional to the detriment of the new and experimental. A few of them even go a far as to say tat this is the thin end of the wedge of State interference..and they point to the other side of the Iron Curtain.

State Patronage

We know where the ultimate projection of State control of the arts can lead, to, we know it from what has happened in Russia. But, surely, it is rather nonsense to talk as though an innocent effort on behalf of the State to encourage, not only the practice but the appreciation of the arts. is a step towards the totalitarian State?

It could be, of course, that State aid would play for safety and not go far enough in the encouragement of what is novel and what might be considered in the eyes of august authority as 'dangerous.' But surely even so, it is preferable to have even a slightly unadventurous encouragement of the arts than none at all?

The great, century-rare 'original' among artists will never be amenable to any laws. He must go his own way, and starve or triumph as his genius or the luck of the draw ordains.

But. by and large, artists are in dire need of support and encouragement. now that the day of the rich private patron has gone by. Into his place must step public patronage of some kind—a big, industrial undertaking, a municipality, or in some instances the State itself: Somebody, or something, simply has to take the private patron's place.

Take architecture: the day of the great landowner who could commission the designing of a mansion, or the laying out of an estate. has gone, probably for ever. In his place there has come the municipality that will order from an architect a civic centre: or, perhaps, the industry that will command the erection of a new factory or power-station: or the State that will commission the laying out of a whole new town—as is happening in several places in Britain today.

After all. there is nothing derogatory in creating a work of art to order. Most of the great masters of the past painted their masterpieces to somebody's commission. Sometimes —an example is Tintoretto's paintings for the Academy of Art in Venice— an artist was given a contract, for such and such a payment, for so many squart feet of paint. There is nothing novel or degrading about any labourer, even an artist, being paid by piecework; 'the labourer is worthy of his hire."

The young unknown poet in Britain today finds it exceedingly hard to get his work published. That is a fact. He sells so few copies that it is only seldom that a publisher will take the risk of putting his wares on he market. It may be that a prize competition organised by the Arts Council for poetry, judged by a panel of however distinguished writers and critics, may not produce any masterpieces comparable with the finest poetry of the great English tradition, but it will tend to encourage the art of poetry, and it should encourage public interest in poetry—and so help the poet: not only this poet or that poet who happens to be successful in the competition, but the pursuit of poetry as a whole.

Art And Welfare State

We hear so much about the sordid utilitarianism of the Welfare State, that when it does try to do something for the arts, it seems a little churlish to grumble.

There is no doubt that the Arts Council has done an enormous amount since it was brought into existence to encourage the arts in all sorts of ways, and not only the arts but what is important to the artist: appreciation of the arts by the public. Important, that is, if we assume that the artist has to live in order to create, even though he himself should be interested purely in the act of creating.

Arts Council

You may say that a true artist does not work for money. It is probably true; certainly, not only for money. I can only reply that if he has no money he cannot work. A municipal body—a committee of town councillors who, for example, think far too often, that any painting 'in the nude' (as they call it) ought to be draped for fear of the damage it may do to the morals of the young—such a body is obviously a poor substitute for a cultured, private patron of the old days, who staked is patronage on his own taste and scholarship

I should have thought the Arts Council a good investment on these grounds alone. It has done—it is doing—many other valuable things. It enables good theatrical productions to be carried into small communities in the countryside and country towns which had never seen the living theatre before. It has been responsible for bringing great loan-collections of paintings for exhibition to this country from abroad. It has done wonders for music. It purpose in everything is to stimulate and encourage rather than to subsidise, and never actively to run anything itself.

The 1951 Exhibition itself, the exhibition prope, will give our younger architects a chance to show their ingenuity, and the decoration of its walls and terraces an opportunity for our painters and sculptors to display their work—and, incidentally, to be paid for it.

In all these ways 1951 should act as a wholesome stimulus, both to artists in every branch of art and to the general public, whose minds will be given a jolt and whose eyes a feast.

There will also be plenty of flag-flying and ceremonial, too, for it has been announced that Their Majesties the King and Queen have agreed to become Patrons of the Festival of Britain.

In these days, when so much of the world's thought seems to be concentrated on violence and destruction, it is a relief to be engaged in producing anything so comparatively harmless as an exhibition.

BLISS IN 'BLITZ'

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(Continued from Page 8)

them; "In your anxiety for your boy you wanted to destroy this frail, innocent creature."

They had cleverly hidden the fact that their son's evil habits had inflicted on him the deadly scourge. In their eagerness to have him married and respected in society, they had committed the lothsome fault of binding him to a healthy virgin.

"It is a lie," shrieked out the boy's mother. "The girl must be mistaken" assented Sheila's father; whereupon Kiran turned upon Mr. Das.

"It is not a lie!" he whispered with venom. "It is true. You sold your daughter to a leper. Your haste and avarice have destroyed her."

The whole group mocked him. "The youth is a rank outsider"—"What business has he in the matter? —"Drive him away!" they shouted and set upon him, with fists and sticks. Of a sudden, the shrill piercing notes of air-raid Sirens startled them. They were bewildered. "In air raid," whispered one. "Bombs," shouted another. And, one and all, they fled from the place; leaving Kiran and the girl behind.

Kiran rushed out and made for the teashop. Here, with the help of his beggar-friend, he restored Sheila to consciousness. She sat up—placid and cool—as though nothing had happened.

"My hero!" she exclaimed, smiling, "I knew you would come."

Kiran crushed her to his bosom.

"Let us seek safety," he muttered.

"No! "She protested," we are better where we are."

"Bombs are falling!"

"Death would be a bliss" She whispered.

They were silent for a while. The demon of destruction was active all around them, but they were not disturbed.

"Sheila" Kiran called out, softly.

"Yes?"

"I am happy." And Kiran moved closer to her. Sheila's sweet little giggle floated across the atmosphere. She was happy, very happy.

Then there was the sweep of a plane above. A terrific crash! And the tea shop was reduced to dust. In the wreckage were two bodies, hand in hand a smile on their lips. Two troubled souls had attained infinite bliss.

ART NOTES

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(Continued from Page 29)

ous consideration by the film-producers. It shows that the Association has begun to realise the changing outlook of cine-goers.

The future course was rightly suggested by Mr. Wadia, when he asserted that the film producers should lay emphasis upon the quality and not quantity if the industry was to be developed on right lines. Having made a creditable progress as private enterprise since its inception, the Indian Film has now arrived at a stage which should be called transitional. In free India it should rise to the right of a nation-builing force and a great medium of national expression. The producers ought to have this goal constantly before them. With experience and resources which they command, they should, now, be in a position to set higher standards of production and to plan the film as a means of wholesome entertainment with emphasis on its positive educative content.

Festival Of Films

The International Festival of Documentary Films, which is to be held at Edinburgh, is a section of the annual International Festival of Music and Drama. Twenty-five nations are said to have submitted entries and the latter are being judged by a panel of experts. India, according to a report, has not appeared on the list of participants. One wonders why the Government should have refrained from sending to the festival a few selections from the fine documentaries, turned out by the Film Division.

India's participation in such festivals should be at the Governmental level or should have official sanction behind it. It is necessary to insist upon the adoption of this procedure, because private agencies are also known to have been producing documentaries, and none of them should be allowed to represent India in an unauthorised manner in any international Film Festival. The Government's control is essential in order to avoid even the remote danger of misrepresentation of this country. Although it is desirable to encourage private agencies to take to the production of documentaries the Government should consider it equally desirable to exercise some supervision over them, so as to ensure the authenticity of subjects and accuracy and efficiency in presentation. The absence of supervision is a weak point in the film organisation which the Government is endeavouring to build up, but it must be removevd soon.

MARVELS OF TELEVISION

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(Continued from Page 2)

larged and projected instantaneously for convenience in teaching large groups of students. The armed forces are experimenting with a television hook-up between classrooms to make more effective use of topnotch instructors for mass training of personnel.

The new chain of television organised by the Radio Corporation of America may become the expendable eye that can watch dangerous industrial and scientific processes where it would be unsafe for a human observer. The progress of multiple, long-time tests at different places may conveniently be followed from one central point. Phenomena associated with nuclear reactions can now be observed from a safe position.

Diverse operations may be studied directly in a central office. Enlargement of subjects on the television screen also reduces eye fatigue and promotes greater efficiency.

For inspecting the underside of industrial products and materials, and for exploring the interior of products such as cylinders, canon bores, and tanks, the camera will have numerous applications. It will also facilitate inpection of the insides of oil well casings, factory chimneys, grain elevators, and many other relatively inaccessible industrial areas.

Future possibilities of industrial television also include such application as comparison of the television image with a standard, either optically or electrically, for purposes of product inspection, registration of materials with respect to each other, or location of objects on some pattern such as a map. Since visual details can be represented by wave shapes, television could provide signals that would motivate automatic controls or indicators.

Still photography may be employed to make permanent records from the screen of the monitor, while motion picture photography may be used to record high speed data for later examination or study. The ability of television to detect infrared and ultra-violet radiations, associated with some industrial and scientific processes but invisible to the human eye, offers still further possibilities for future applications.

These various services will eventually be available in colour, as well as in black-and-white. While surveys have indicated that black-and-white coverage will meet the requirements of most industrial users, engineers at the RCA laboratories are now working on colour equipment to fulfill needs that may arise.

The small size and compactness of the new equipment is chiefly attributed to the use of the new Vidicon pickup tube, less than one-tenth the size of the Image Orthicon used in TV studio cameras, and to intensive engineering, taking advantage of this simpler tube's requirements in the way of associated equipment, and achieving other economies in components and space.

The vidicon tube, which measures only one inch in diameter and six inches long, represents a departure in pickup tube design, in that it operates on the principle of photoconductivity, while the image orthicon and other current pickup tubes in general use employ photo-emissive cells. Ordinary 16 mm. motion pictures lenses, which are comparatively reasonable in cost, work satisfactorily with the one-inch Vidicon.

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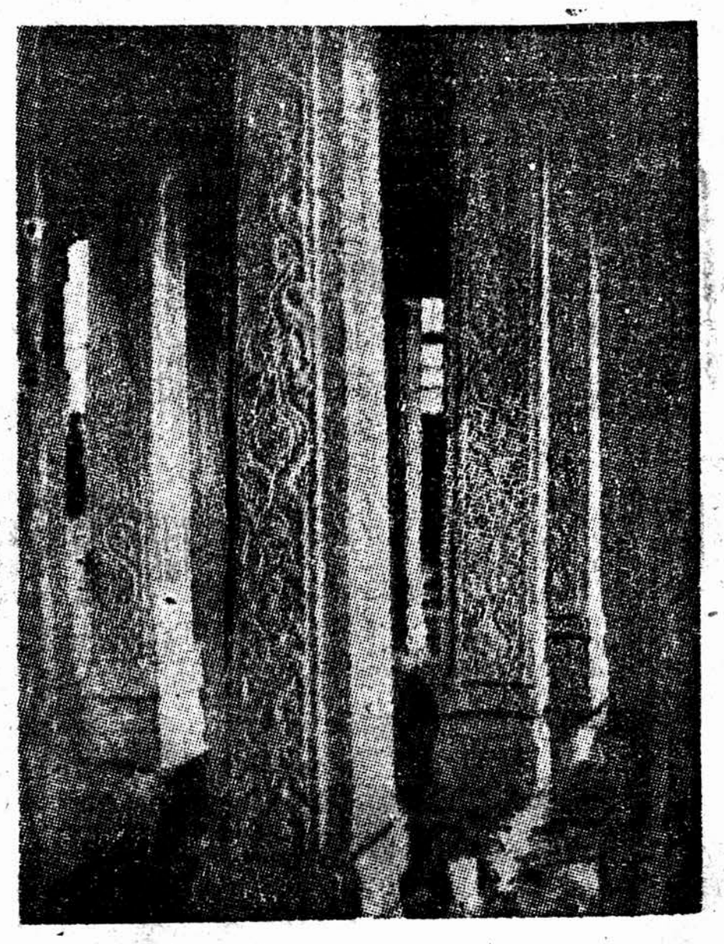
GLORY OF ART IN LEPAKSHI



LEFT: "Auspicious Ganesha" at the "Kalyana Mantap" at Lepakshi. Note the design and delicacy of workmanship.

RIGHT: Floral designs etched on the pillars of the Kalyana Mantap, Lepakshi. Today, they form motif for local jewellers.

A general view of the unfinished Kalyana Mantap. The visiting Gods form one of the best specimens of carvings.

A gala scene of "Girija Kalyan" one of the pieces from the roof murals. Despite fading of centuries, every God portrayed can be easily identified. Note patterns and designs at the top and the bottom.

LEFT: A beautiful view of the interior carvings at Lepakshi.

RIGHT: An exquisitely rendered floral work in the "Kalyana Mantap."

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